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PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED BY KING GEORGE

Speech States British Have Not Outlined Any Increase in Naval Building

HOUSE IS TO MEET AGAIN IN FEBRUARY

The Question of Allied War Debts Agreements Is Also Touched Upon

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 22—Parliament was prorogued today and will reassemble on Feb. 7. The session has seen the passage of a number of highly controversial measures, including the Trades Union Bill, designed to render another general strike impossible; the Unemployment Insurance Bill to place what has hitherto been described as the dole upon a wider portion of the Times Bill, to prevent the British movie propaganda from passing into American hands and the Leasehold Bill to protect holders of small business premises against unreasonable landlords.

The Poor Law Reform, votes for women at 21, long-term credits for farmers, also the House of Lords reorganization and the Factory Act Amendment, are questions due to be taken up next session. These are all so controversial, however, that it is doubtful whether some may not have been dropped. The prospects of the factory and the lords' legislations is thus uncertain, though the Government is anxious not to leave the second Chamber in its present position of impotence after 1929, when a general election is expected.

LONDON, Dec. 22 (P)—The declaration that the British Government has no intention of embarking upon an increase to its naval building program despite "the temporary failure" of the Geneva Naval Conference to reach a general agreement was the outstanding feature from the American point of view of King George's speech proroguing Parliament to-day.

A section of the speech dealing with allied war debts emphasized that the policy of the Government was to limit its claims on the allies to such an amount as together with the reparations receipts would cover the Government's own war debt obligations. It was brought out that war debt funding arrangements had been signed by Great Britain with all the countries concerned except Russia.

After brief sittings of both Houses to dispose of certain outstanding bills and the reading of the King's speech Parliament was prorogued until Feb. 2.

The King in his speech of prorogation said:

"I have followed with constant interest the journeys of my sons, the Prince of Wales and Prince George to Canada and also of my son and daughter-in-law, the Duke and Duchess of York to New Zealand, Australia and other parts of my dominions. I rejoice in their return and I have learned from them with deep satisfaction of the loyal and enthusiastic welcome which they invariably experienced throughout their journeys.

French President's Visit

"It gave me particular pleasure in the course of the summer to receive in my capital the President of the French Republic, accompanied by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The visit gave fresh evidence of the cordial relations so happily established between my government and the government of the Republic and afforded my people a welcome opportunity for demonstrating their affection for France in the persons of these two eminent statesmen."

King George expressed gratification

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1927

Gesamn... France to Keep Syrian Mandate... Mexican Trade to Gain Under New Diplomacy... Chicago Police Decrease Crime... by Helping Boys... British Parliament Prorogued... Recovery of Value of Gold in Europe... Italian Lira Stabilized... Congress Split: Three Ways on Navy Bill... See Gold Standard... Submarines Inventor Tells of New Safety Devices... Naval Collisions Avoidable, Inventor Says... Navy Defends Submarine Policy... Care Observed in Each Inquiry... With How Many Typically American... Brand Peace Proposal Wins New Admiration... National Palace Plan to Be Rebuilt... Germany Acts for Russians in China... Rail and Bank in China Called Unity... Bank of China... Chicago Woman to Head Turkish College... Financial... Stock Market Shows Irregularity... New York and Boston Stocks... Trust Gold Standard... New York Bond Market... Chicago Steel Market Firm... New York Corp Market... Features... Schaefer Wins Second Title... Kansas Basketball Outlook... Pacific Coast Gridiron Dates... He Began With a Bee... Labels do not always accurately describe the contents of a package but it is no misrepresentation to tag Norris as a friend of the common people. He was born one of them on a not too prosperous farm in Sandusky County, O., about the time the Civil War began. He has lived as one of them. When he was small his father passed on. As soon as the boy could handle a hoe, he was hired

Yokohama Starts "International Days"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO BRAZIL Day at Yokohama marks the inauguration of a series of "international days" which will be held at the Memorial Hall there. Brazilian products will be on display, and lectures on that country will be given at night.

The officials of the Memorial Hall have offered it to any nation for such use, and hope to have an international day the first Monday of every month.

GREAT BRITAIN SEEKS NEW LAW TO CURB BETTING

Growth of Practice Among Juveniles Prompts Move by the Government

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 22—A new law to restrict juvenile betting is under consideration by the Government, in consequence of the enormous growth of this practice which was recently instituted at the greyhound electric horse race courses. The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, announced this in reply to an influential non-party deputation of M. P.'s which urged legislation against dog racing generally.

Sir William also expressed concern at the extension of this kind of racing and warned investors that the whole question of dog tracks would be investigated by the Government. This accomplishment, made as it was from a typed statement, was understood by the delegation, which included members of all political parties, to reflect a decision of the Cabinet yesterday. It is thus expected to have a material effect in discouraging further investment in this new sport, in which from £5,000,000 to £7,000,000 is said to have been sunk in the past three months.

"I know nothing which has so caught on with the workers, which is so calculated to have demoralizing results and is so liable to ruin homes as dog racing," said James H. Thomas, Labor leader, introducing the deputation to Sir William. He knew of cases of homes mortgaged by bettors. "It is an abominable thing," he continued, "that children's Sunday dinners should be dependent on Saturday night's dog racing." The delegation was informed that no bettors, or no boys and girls were getting into the dog-racing habit and being encouraged to put their money together to make up the minimum sum necessary.

The deputation asked the Home Secretary to examine the powers he possessed in regard to young people. He also asked him to put such powers as he had into operation without delay. If they were insufficient he should not delay asking Parliament for more.

Mr. Thomas was supported by Maj. Edward Cadogan and Robert S. Hudson, Conservatives; the Rev. Herbert D. Dingley and Joseph Compton, Labor, and Thomas D. Kirby and Sir Robert Hamilton, Liberals, who propose to test the House of Commons' feelings upon this question at its next session.

DEFICIENCY BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON (P)—President Coolidge has signed the deficiency appropriation bill carrying slightly more than \$200,000,000 for various government activities, including funds to initiate the five-year public buildings program.

Chicago Police Decrease Crime by Helping Young Men Get Jobs

Bureau of Department Finds Work for Boys to Do in Idle Time—Keeps Them Off Streets and From Making Bad Contacts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Chicago police have helped 2453 boys get jobs since the police department's juvenile employment bureau was established a little over three months ago. Help was asked by 2318 more. Ninety per cent of the youngsters applying had never been inside a police station before they went there to ask for work. The service is free.

This new activity of the police department in making a definite contribution toward establishing a friendly feeling between boys and policemen. Lieut. J. J. Scully, in charge of the bureau, pointed out.

Interest Spreading

It is also regarded as a crime preventive by Michael Hughes, superintendent of police, and those associated with him in the experiment are heartily in favor of it. Chief Huie has received letters from a number of cities asking for details and expressing interest in the possibility of its adoption.

In each of the 40 stations in Chicago, policemen and a juvenile officer devote their entire time to this employment activity, searching for jobs in the district and helping applicants find the work to which they seem best fitted. Lieutenant Scully said.

Whenever it is practicable the police and juvenile officers seek to persuade boys to remain in school

MEXICAN TRADE TO GAIN UNDER NEW DIPLOMACY

Morrow Regime Indicates Better Trend—Lindbergh Makes Several Flights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The relations between Mexico and the United States have improved to such an extent since the coming of Dwight W. Morrow as American Ambassador and the good-will visits of Will Rogers and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that even the airing of the Hearst charges in the American Senate is not causing any ripple of the calm waters of the diplomatic sea.

Neither have there been editorial comments indicating any break in the amicable cordial which is being built up. The former misunderstandings are melting away and there is every indication that future problems will be settled under a policy of co-operation and conciliation. The Mexican people are becoming quickly accustomed to the Morrow system of handling affairs along the lines of "intimate diplomacy," which is apparently accomplishing political "miracles."

Laws May Be Modified

While no definite move has yet been made it is believed that the new era will pave the way to a greatly enlarged capital investment by Americans in the territory of their neighbor to the south. The team work manifested between President Calles and the American Ambassador is viewed by some financiers here as promising more stable business conditions in Mexico in the near future.

Along with the decision of the Mexican Supreme Court in favor of an American oil company, which is expected to be made binding soon with the signature on the part of the judges, there is believed to be ground to initiate the five-year public buildings program.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Who Will Be Chosen in 1928?

Presenting a series of character sketches of men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for President of the United States. Inclusion of an individual in the series does not imply that he aspires to the office.

12—GEORGE W. NORRIS

Nebraskan Developed From "Regular" to "Insurgent" on Learning of Machine Methods—Seeks to Protect Public Interest in Water Power

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

Washington Correspondent, United News

CYNICS have a grand time dissecting the politicians in Washington until they encounter George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska. That always spoils everything, for how are you going to be cynical over a politician who won't wear any scenery, who blurts out everything he thinks, scorns patronage, taunts the machine, and even campaigns against his own party—and flourishes politically all the while? Since 1902 he has been re-elected repeatedly to the House of Representatives and then to the Senate, often hardly lifting a finger. Now his progressive Republican associates have asked him to be their candidate for the presidential nomination. Norris resolved this proposal in his typical way.

"All right," he said. "But I'm not fooling myself. I know I haven't got a chance. The Republican Party never will nominate me."

He Began With a Hoe

Labels do not always accurately describe the contents of a package but it is no misrepresentation to tag Norris as a friend of the common people. He was born one of them on a not too prosperous farm in Sandusky County, O., about the time the Civil War began. He has lived as one of them. When he was small his father passed on. As soon as the boy could handle a hoe, he was hired

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Quest for Violin Wood Leads to Old Organs

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

TO OBTAIN the wood for a quartet of stringed instruments for Mischa Elman, famous violinist, a young violin maker will sail to inspect the wood in the pipe organs of ancient churches and cathedrals.

"I may have to buy them some new parts for the organs to replace the present ones," Nicholas Vasich of Seattle, Wash., maker of stringed instruments, declared. Mr. Vasich will begin his search for perfect sounding board materials in France.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Record Volume of Holiday Mail Reaches New York From Europe

Chicago Gets Eight of 17,661 Bags 23 Hours After Ship Reached Quarantine—Radio Communication Between Vessel and Shore During Voyage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The largest shipment of holiday mail ever to cross the Atlantic to the United States has just arrived here on the Majestic of the White Star Line. A corps of 125 postal clerks, directed by W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General, and four assistants, were required for the dispatching of

17,661 bags of letters, packages and air mail.

In addition to the postal staff, 40 longshoremen and 60 sailors were placed at the disposal of the postmen to aid in discharging the mail cargo. Even before the Majestic reached Quarantine, tenders were alongside and transfer of the mail was begun.

Hourly Communication

Postoffice officials had been in touch with the steamship by radio during its trip from Cherbourg. During the last day of the voyage they communicated hourly in directing arrangements for handling the mail.

The first mail bags off the boat were the airplane mail addressed to Chicago, San Francisco and other Western cities. Eight bags were rushed to Hadley Field, while the rest of the letters reached Chicago 23 hours after the Majestic reached Quarantine.

Expedited service, the postal officials say, will put the mail from San Francisco in that city within 47 hours after the steamship reached Quarantine.

Mail for the East was rushed by tender to Manhattan, where 12 trucks were waiting at the pier to convey it to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations. New York mail was being delivered within 12 hours after

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Beneath Ivied Belfry to Sound a Peal



BOSTON GUILD OF BELL RINGERS

Although in England guilds of bell ringers are more or less numerous, in the United States there is only one such organization which, however, has done much to bring this charming old English custom into notice and to preserve it in all its beauty. It is notable that this guild had its origin and does most of its ringing in Boston. In the picture are the members ready to ring the changes. It will be noted that it is no dress-up job, but good, hard work. The woman is Mrs. Arthur Shurtliff of Boston, daughter of Dr. Arthur H. Nichols, who established the custom in Boston's quarter of a century ago.

FRANCE TO KEEP SYRIAN MANDATE, SAYS MILLERAND

Former President's Opinion Significant in View of Approaching Parleys

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, Dec. 22—Alexander Millerand, senator and former President of France, has just returned from Syria, and according to an interview published in today's Avenue, he believes it to be utterly impossible for France to think of yielding the Syrian mandate. This viewpoint stands on importance because of the suggestions mooted from time to time in the European press and supported by the extreme Left wing of the French Parliament that Syria ought to be given up because its administration is too difficult politically and too costly.

M. Millerand's attitude is further significant because, in view of the recent Franco-Syrian negotiations which are expected to lead to a pact, the French newspapers have been hinting that France might yield to Italy some mandate or territory.

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Change Ringers to Sound Peals Where Colonial Boston Started

Only Guild of Bell Ringers in United States to Make Ropes in Church Where Once Ocean Lapped Foot of Beacon Hill

By RAYMOND CLAPPER

Washington Correspondent, United News

When the Boston Guild of Bell Ringers, the only organization of its kind in the United States, rings the changes Christmas Eve on the belfry of a church in the quarter of the city which dates back to Colonial times, it will be carrying on a custom established some 25 or 30 years ago by Dr. Arthur H. Nichols of Boston.

For many years Dr. Nichols, who was a bell ringer himself, took the greatest interest in trying to broaden public taste for and familiarity with hearing bells rung in the manner of twelfth century England. He frequently made long journeys to talk to those interested in bell ringing, and his daughter, now Mrs. Arthur Shurtliff of Boston, a present member of the Guild, received her first instruction in bell ringing from him.

Among other members of the Boston Guild are Richard Newton of the bells of Manchester Cathedral, at the passing of Queen Victoria, S. Warren Sturgis and his son Somers Sturgis, who come down from Groton School, William Day Blashford, Joseph Goodhead and J. R. Hanson.

In 1902 Dr. Nichols took his daughter to England because he was anxious that she should have opportunity to ring a complete peal, which is 5041 bells sounded according to a well-defined pattern, though the combinations must all be memorized. Thereafter, the most arduous effort and exertion of that special degree of determination which is evidently reserved for bell ringers, she managed to ring on the bells of St. Paul's, London, three peals in the Grandsire and Stedman methods.

Mrs. Shurtliff was the first American ever to ring a peal in England, and it was inevitable that upon her return to the United States she would continue ringing as much as possible and finally found the Guild. American System Defined

Mrs. Shurtliff defined the American custom of bellringing as a system wherein the bell is held rigid and either struck outside or sounds as the tongue is lifted and allowed to fall against the inner side of the bell. The English system finds the bell mouth-down rows, with ropes attached; the bellringer pulls the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Before 1914

PRINCE KARL MAX LICHNOWSKY (German Ambassador to London

they conceive as tending to minimize opposition to it, and improving its chances of enactment.

The program calls for the construction of 25 cruisers at a unit cost of \$17,000,000; nine destroyer leaders at a unit cost of \$5,000,000; five aircraft carriers at a unit cost of \$19,000,000 and 22 submarines at a unit cost of \$5,000,000. It will be observed that no salvage or rescue vessels are provided for. The total cost of these ships is on paper \$725,000,000 but the program is known as the "\$300,000,000 program" because few navy vessels have been built within their original appropriations.

CARE OBSERVED IN ESCH INQUIRY

Opposition in Senate to I. C. C. Confirmation Is Moving Slowly

SPECIAL FROM MONROE BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Earlier Congressional demand for an inquiry into the sinking of the submarine S-4 off the Massachusetts coast has broadened into a call for a sweeping investigation of naval operations and management.

Lorraine M. Black Jr. (D.), Representative from New York, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a special House Committee of five members to go into the entire field of naval activities. Under his resolution the special committee would be empowered to examine every phase of naval affairs and report its findings to the House.

During the present navy administration Mr. Black listed the loss of a squadron of five destroyers that ran aground on the coast of California, the sinking of the submarine S-51, the mishap to the dirigible Shenandoah, the grounding of the dreadnaught Colorado in New York harbor and the loss of the S-4, as among the major items on what he charged was an "unprecedented" number of catastrophes.

In Money Wisely Spent?

"The navy is asking for vast appropriations for increased armament. Before that is granted the public wants to be assured that its money is being wisely spent and managed," Mr. Black says.

Two other investigating resolutions have been offered in the House as the result of the S-4 disaster. Anthony J. Griffin (D.), Representative from New York, introduced a resolution calling for an inquiry into the sinking of the submarine.

The insurgents are against Mr. Esch because he was one of the authors of the Esch-Cunningham Transportation Act, a measure they have opposed for many years. Just how much of an effort will be made against Mr. Esch in the Senate depends on the attitude of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. He has had several informal conferences with the Democrats and has agreed to check up the chances of opposing the nomination.

ALBERTA UNIVERSITY WINS STOCK PRIZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta. Outstanding success has attended the entries of the University of Alberta in the Royal Winter Stock Fair at Toronto.

The grand championship of the Royal Show was awarded to the Alberta University steer Choice U. A.

In addition the university won six championships for their live-stock entries, numerous first and second prizes and also won the show sweepstakes.

After the Toronto show, the grand championship University Beef Choice U. A. was entered at the Chicago International Show where it won the title of the best shorthorn steer at that show. Second place for the best group of three steers in the same class at the international also went to Alberta University. J. P. Sackville, professor of animal husbandry, was largely responsible for the condition of the steers, together with J. Johnson, the herdsman of the university farm in Edmonton.

PORTRAIT BRINGS 12,000 GUINEAS

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—A portrait of Lady Milner by George Romney, noted British painter, brought 12,000 guineas (approximately \$36,000) at today's sale of pictures in the collection of the late Marquess of Curzon. The Romney portrait was one of many noted artist made as a fashionable painter in the eighteenth century.

WETS PLAN NEW MOVE

BISMARCK, N. D. (AP)—A movement for a wet Republican Party of North Dakota to take an active part in national and state politics will be started at a mass meeting Jan. 9. This was announced by C. P. Stone, president of the North Dakota Better Citizenship Association, who said the decision had been reached by the association's executive committee.

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BRIAND PEACE PROPOSAL WINS NEW ADHERENTS

Many Hope That It Will Play Vital Part in the New Treaty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — To what extent the essentials of the Briand proposal are to be linked with the new treaty between France and the United States is causing considerable interest among those favoring the outlawry of war.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and the French Ambassador have had numerous conferences, and Mr. Kellogg has gone before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to lay before it the conclusion that has been arrived at, for it is the Senate, in the last analysis, that holds the disposition of treaties in its hands. What the Secretary said to the Senate committee, and what views the members of the committee expressed, are not being divulged.

W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had previously expressed himself favorably toward the Briand proposal; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, has introduced a resolution and in other Congressional quarters willingness has been indicated for carrying the proposals for making war an outlawry among the nations to a successful conclusion.

President Coolidge has on several occasions shown his sympathy with the plan, notably on a recent visit of Miss Jane Addams, and other advocates of peace to the White House, when he expressed his warm sympathy not only with the Briand proposal, but to all similar movements.

The State Department has been cautious. When the Briand proposal was first made public, officials of the department commented that the United States was already protected by existing treaties and also that it was not feasible to make a separate treaty with France on a matter of such universal interest.

One of the compact to which State Department officials alluded was the so-called Root-Jusserand treaty, which is shortly to expire. In anticipation of that termination and because of the agitation for the Briand proposal, Mr. Kellogg has been working on an agreement that would be acceptable to France, to the Senate and to the proponents of the Briand proposal generally.

Date Set for Signing, Feb. 6

It is learned that it is regarded as desirable to have Feb. 6 set for signing the treaty as this will be the 150th anniversary of the beginning of friendly relations between France and the United States. The French pact is not the only one under consideration by the State Department. Agreements with other countries will begin to expire one after another before long, and as they expire, it is the desire of the State Department to have them renewed on the basis of the treaty with France so far as general fundamental principles will apply.

The clauses in the compacts referring to "national honor" and vital interests" are regarded as having great significance, and it is said the members of the Senate Committee expressed keen interest in the interpretation placed on them by the State Department.

The Root treaty provides that after

ITALIAN LIRA TO BE STABILIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

made in dollars. Therefore, the value of Italian currency is a matter of indifference to the lenders. The most important of these loans is that of \$100,000,000 made by J. P. Morgan & Co. after Count Volpi went to America to settle the Italian war debts.

Favorable Conditions Enumerated. The Council of Ministers enumerated the favorable existing conditions as permitting the return to a gold basis. These were:

1. The firm discipline and untiring industry of the Italian people.
2. The surplus in the state budget.

3. The settlement of war debts, concluded in Washington in November, 1925, and in London in January, 1926, chiefly by transferring to the United States and England German reparations due under the Dawes plan.

4. That the international balance of payments was favorable to Italy.

5. Stability of the exchange for eight months.

6. Wages and the cost of living being proportionate to the stability of exchange.

7. The gold reserve and foreign currencies possessed by the Bank of Italy, which guarantees the new gold currency.

It is considered probable that the Government would not avail itself of the credits opened in its favor. Count Volpi declared they were necessary to complete a formidable defense of the currency in order to defeat even the most audacious attempt at speculation.

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GERMANY ACTS FOR RUSSIANS IN SOUTH CHINA

Reich Agrees to Protect Moscow's Interests—Act of Diplomatic Courtesy

banks of issue as part of credit arrangement totaling \$75,000,000 in connection with the establishment of the lira on a gold exchange basis. The arrangement with Italy is said to be similar to gold stabilization credits formerly granted to Great Britain and to Belgium at the time their stabilization programs reached completion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Andrew W. Mellon and the members of the Federal Reserve Board believe that the adoption of the gold standard by Italy probably is a forerunner of similar action by France, because of the close relation of the lira and franc.

France and Spain are the only principal countries of Europe that have not accepted gold as the monetary standard. Spain, said Vice-Governor Platt of the Federal Reserve Board, has a sufficient stock of gold to go on a gold basis at any time without outside aid.

The return of Italy to the gold standard will not require any substantial exportation of gold from the United States, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Neither is the change expected to affect the markets or business to any appreciable degree, he said, as the negotiations had been known to inside banking circles for some time.

Non-Stabilized Currencies

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The return of Italy to the gold standard has left France and Spain as the two principal European countries which have not stabilized their currencies since the war.

England, India, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland have the gold standard, although in Sweden it is only on the dollar basis. The countries which have not come into line yet are France, Norway, Spain, Rumania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, although Bulgaria is nearly on and working toward a gold basis.

The termination of the negotiations in which the United States Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England and the Bank of Italy participated was viewed by market interests as marking another step in America's benevolent attitude to Old World countries, assisting them with their huge stock of gold to place their currencies on a gold basis.

Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, conferred with President Coolidge on behalf of the Association of State Universities, regarding appropriations made by the government for investigation, research and experiment. At present the money is appropriated only for agricultural colleges. Some state university officials think that they should share in the money and cite their equipment and facilities for making good use of it. The President, however, informed Mr. Little that there was little probability that Congress would be willing to divide the money or divert it from the agricultural colleges.

The President has paid little attention to the Chamber of Commerce recommendations regarding flood control and the assumption of the entire burden of its expense by the federal government. That body is sometimes helpful in its proposals and sometimes it is not helpful, the President feels. He set forth in his message and the engineers included in their report the way in which it seemed best that the expenditures should be met. The figures are necessarily arbitrary but the conditions of the states affected by the system are considered and instead of their being required to pay one third of the expense as has been done in the past, they would pay only one fifth. A tentative estimate has been made that this would amount to only about thirty cents per acre for ten years. The plan of the engineers the President regards as an extraordinarily generous one. The system will cost approximately what the Panama Canal cost and as an engineering feat it is second only to the Panama Canal.

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PARLIAMENT IS PROROGUED

(Continued from Page 1)

over the visit of the King of Egypt, and the exchange of "Frank and friendly conversations between the Egyptian Premier and the British Foreign Secretary, which is a good augury for the future. It is my hope their outcome may prove of lasting benefit to both countries."

"I watched with profound sympathy and satisfaction the steady growth in influence of the League of Nations, and the increasing part which it plays in composing international differences and preserving peace. The recent meeting of the Council at Geneva marked a further stage in this progress. My Government will continue to base its policy on loyal co-operation with the League.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

"A conference with representatives of the United States of America and Japan was held at Geneva, at which delegates of my Government put forward proposals for the future limitation of armaments, which, if accepted, would have led to substantial reductions in naval strengths and costs. I regret that though much community of view was revealed, it was not possible to reach a general agreement. But in spite of this temporary failure, my Government has no intention of embarking upon an increase in their naval building program which is based upon a considerable view of the defensive needs of my widespread empire."

The speech referred to the value of the various colonial and inter-imperial conferences held in London "which bring together in a spirit of comradeship and mutual assistance those engaged in similar work overseas."

King George also expressed the hope that the labors of the Indian commission would be crowned with success. On the question of the allied war debt agreements, the speech pointed out they give effect to the policy of limiting claims on the Allies "to such amounts as together with our reparations receipts will cover the obligations my Government has itself to meet in respect to war debts."

"I note with satisfaction that funding agreements have now been signed in respect to all allied war debts to this country, except that of Russia."

The speech emphasized that the ministers were watching closely the state of unemployment which though improved in most parts of the country "still gives cause for anxiety in others." The King said that to facilitate the transfer of labor from industries with restricted opportunities, particularly the coal mining industry, a board is to be appointed to recommend the necessary action. The rest of the speech dealt with purely domestic matters.

Telephone Service Criticized

Criticism of the administration of the transatlantic telephone service was raised in the House of Commons today. Questions were asked as to the chances for a reduction in the present rate of £1 a minute and whether it was true that little use was made of the service that heavy financial loss to the Government was likely.

Colonel Day, Laborite, urged reduction in transatlantic rates at least for certain hours of the day, declaring that transatlantic calls from Great Britain are decreasing.

Lord Wolmer, assistant postmaster, said that the British and American officials were continually striving to improve and popularize the service which at present pays its working costs, but not depreciation and amortization.

Colonel Day, Laborite, urged reduction in transatlantic rates at least for certain hours of the day, declaring that transatlantic calls from Great Britain are decreasing.

Lord Wolmer said that the authorities were not prepared to reduce the rates at present but hoped that business men would recognize the trade advantages to be obtained from the service and would realize how extremely cheap it was in reality.

DECREASE CRIME BY AIDING BOYS

(Continued from Page 1)

\$12 weekly as ushers in motion picture theaters is the last thing and go to high school, too.

Clears Up Misunderstanding

If a boy is discharged, the workers in his district investigate the situation on both sides. In some instances the bureau has adjusted members in support of it.

Change Ringers to Sound Peals Where Colonial Boston Started

(Continued from Page 1)

Lord Brereton and Sir Cliff Clifton. This guild held its early meetings for practice at St. Martin's in the Upper Thames Street and shortly after its organization what is now known as the "Stedman" system of bellringing was devised by Fabian Stedman, a native of Cambridge and a printer by trade who was long a member of the Guild and made his reputation with the bells as the father of change ringing.

The changes were first rung as an expression of the bellringers' boredom at simply playing the scale over and over and are simply a variation of the scale. Experience makes it possible for the change ringer to memorize more and more combinations that can be carried along without any manuscript. With five bells it is possible to ring 120 changes. With seven bells, 5040 and nothing less than this number is a peal. It takes approximately three hours to ring a peal which, on the 5040 ring, brings the ringers around to the scale once more. There have been famous records in peals, some of them taking 24 hours and more to complete. There are many guilds of bellringers in England; the Guilds of Cumberland and Middlesex Youth, and the guilds are practically always known as "Youths" though their English neighbors liked it."

misunderstandings that resulted in replacement of those who had been dismissed, and in others they were told to send other boys for the work.

A letter from the chief of police to prospective employers says: "The average healthy boy, 14 to 16 years of age, looks forward to the time when he will be the possessor of a good position, assist in the support of his parents, wear good clothes and enjoy the ordinary luxuries of life to which he is entitled.

"If he is unable to realize this ambition in a legitimate way, he often tries to accomplish it by unlawful methods and that is what we are trying to correct. A boy, raised to the age of 20 or 21 years without committing a crime, seldom goes 'wrong' in later years."

Opponent of Party Machine



FARMER TO TEST MARKETING ACT

British Columbia Potato-Grower Protests Measure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Another challenge to the validity of the proposed Marketing Act under which the marketing of the British Columbia fruit and vegetable crop has been controlled by the Committee of Directors, has developed through the action of W. H. Hammond, a potato grower of Ashcroft district, in shipping a car of potatoes to this city without first securing a license from the committee. Mr. Hammond has announced his determination to test the validity of the law in the courts and the Provincial Government has replied that if the grower desires to do that, it will defend the legislation right up to the Privy Council of Great Britain.

The potatoes rolled to this city have been temporarily placed in cold storage, but once they are sold, the committee states action will be taken against Mr. Hammond for contravention of the law. Difficulties in connection with the administration of the act have occurred in connection with the selling of potatoes for the reason that the jurisdiction of the committee does not extend to the coast, and Fraser Valley potato growers, principally Orientals, have been underselling growers in the controlled area.

It is proposed at the approaching session of the Legislature to extend the jurisdiction of the committee to make it province-wide if a majority of the members of the House favor such a move. In so far as the marketing of the wholly controlled interior fruit crop is concerned, the law has been a pronounced success, and growers are practically unanimous in support of it.

At Odds With "Regulars"

In Washington, I discovered that he had never made a speech in Congress, that the speeches I circulated under his name had been put into the Congressional Record, and I found out that he was a machine politician who was made chairman of the congressional campaign committee because he was the best man to get campaign contributions from corporations.

"And very soon after this another thing happened. A bill was up to increase the salary of the House doorkeeper. I thought he was getting enough as it was, so I made my first speech against that bill. I spoke only five minutes, but that speech quieted me with the Republican management of the House. The doorkeeper never spoke to me after I made that speech. My House patronage was cut off."

Before long Norris encountered the first demonstration of Speaker Cannon's grip on the House, which he was later to break by a sensational coup. The public buildings committee met and the question arose as to whether there should be a public buildings bill at that session.

"Somebody in the committee asked," Norris said, "if the Speaker had been seen about the public buildings bill saying there was no use trying to do anything unless the Speaker was for it. One member, a Democrat, moved a resolution that the chairman of the committee be instructed to see the Speaker and report whether he would let our committee have a bill.

Some Cloakroom Advice

"I wondered why a committee wouldn't dare report a bill without seeing the Speaker. I was told that the Speaker controlled the House, and he didn't want the bill we might as well quit. And he didn't want it and that was what happened."

A few weeks later came Washington's Birthday. The Republicans wanted to go on working all afternoon and the Democrats wanted to declare a holiday. Norris was the only Republican to vote with the Democrats.

"It was all alone when I stood up on the Republican side," he said. "I knew that every eye was turned on me, and that I was regarded as a renegade, not only by my Republican colleagues, but by most of the Democrats. It was exceedingly humiliating to me, and it required all of the courage I possessed to stand up and be counted. I walked out into the cloakroom and sitting there was a Republican leader smoking a cigar. We were alone.

"Young man," he said, "didn't I see you voting with the Democrats?" I answered in the affirmative. "Well, if you expect to stay here you might as well learn now as any time that you must always follow your leader. Your life here will be short, indeed, unless you take this course."

"I told him that I was going to be my own boss."

The leader replied that a good

WHO WILL BE CHOSEN IN 1928 PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES?

(Continued from Page 1)

then ran for Congress, squeezing through with a majority of 200 votes, again being opposed by a fusion Populist-Democratic candidate. Once Norris was re-elected by only 18 votes. His public career hung by a thread while Populism maintained its hold.

"That cheered me up a great deal," Norris said. "I made up my mind right there that the House ought to represent the people and not the leaders."

The Fight on House Rules

Norris went along in his way, frequently being in difficulty with the group headed by Speaker Cannon, which ruled the House. Resentment at Cannon's arbitrary tactics grew slowly among House members. Finally in March, 1910, came the historic uprising which broke his power.

Norris had been waiting for weeks with a resolution in his pocket proposing a change in the House procedure, so that the powerful rules committee, which dictated what legislation the House should take up, should instead of being a creature of the Speaker, be elected by the House. The Speaker was not to be a member of the rules committee.

A ruling by Cannon on another point gave Norris a precedent for offering his resolution as a privileged motion. The Republican old guard was stunned. It stalled for time and during the ensuing two days and nights of continuous session every regular Republican was rounded up for the critical vote. The Democrats and a group of Republican insurgents threatened to cast a majority. Finally the vote came and Norris won.

Cannon offered to resign, and there was a vote on that. Norris refused to vote to oust Cannon, declaring that the fight was "against the system, not against Cannon personally."

Moral Punishment

"After this fight, even my presidential patronage was taken away from me by Taft and I couldn't appoint a single postmaster," Norris said. "This patronage was turned over to one of the Nebraska senators. I then decided to run for the Senate, and defeated the Senator who had the patronage."

Recently Norris again encountered the wrath of the regulars when he went into Pennsylvania to campaign for William E. Vare, the Republican senatorial candidate and for William E. Wilson, Democrat.

"I got letters and telegrams and long distance telephone calls from all over the United States while I was in Pennsylvania," Norris said. "They said, 'Your usefulness will be destroyed,' they said. Other telegrams came from higher-ups who wanted to get me out of Pennsylvania for other reasons. They said I was needed in the Nebraska campaign. Farm leaders wired me that I was ruining my usefulness to them. I was attacked bitterly in Pennsylvania. But I stayed until the thing was over."

Norris, although a regular Republican candidate for the Senate in 1924, voted for LaFollette for President. He did the same thing when he supported Roosevelt in 1912, although nominated as a Republican. He voted to withdraw both times, but Nebraska party leaders would not hear of it.

Believes in Dry Enforcement

Norris is a dry, but he is more interested in other issues just now. "I'm a prohibitionist," he said. "I voted for the amendment. I believe in honest and fair enforcement. But the law is not being enforced. Even if he doesn't agree with them. He will attempt to change a man's opinion by argument. He will not try to do it by abuse or the tactics of the cloak room."

This broad streak of tolerance haunts the regulars in dealing with Norris. They know how to handle an insolent bully. But Norris keeps saying, "Maybe I'm wrong and you may be right, but I intend to vote my convictions."

How can you go after a man like that with both fists?

METHODIST CHURCH REPORTS INCREASE

CHICAGO (AP)—An increase of 57,179 in membership of the Methodist Episcopal church was recorded in 1927, despite a drop in the roster of five of the 21 church areas in the United States, it is reported in the new Methodist year book, just made public here.

"Assuming that a president would enforce the law, I would rather support a wet who believed in progressive ideas such as control of monopolies and trusts, water power development, and correct methods of railroad valuation, and I would support such a man, in preference to a dry on the other side. I am opposed to Prohibition isn't the only thing. There are many other questions of vast importance.

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JAPAN SHOWS SYMPATHY FOR LOT OF OUTCAST

Elimination of Prejudice Against Suiheisha Now Reported in Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Success of the first order has crowned the thwarted attempt of Taisaku Kitahara to present a petition direct to the throne for better treatment of the Suiheisha, or former social outcasts of Japan, within the ranks of the army. Failure of his petition to reach the hands of the Emperor has been more than countered by the widespread interest—and sympathy—of the Japanese people for the lot of the Suiheisha.

It was a dramatic manner of directing public attention to the cause of the Suiheisha. As the Emperor reviewed the army upon the conclusion of the autumn maneuvers, young Kitahara knelt in ranks and extended his bayonet, on the end of which the petition was impaled, toward His Imperial Majesty. There was no disrespect and the public is fully conscious that Kitahara entertained no disloyal motives.

Army discipline necessitated his sentence to one year's imprisonment for thus disobeying regulations, but the cause which he championed has profited enormously. The Minister of War, the Minister of Home Affairs and other officials have already declared their intention of alleviating the lot of the Suiheisha so far as lies within their power. Public opinion as a whole has been aroused to a sympathetic attitude, and there can be no doubt that the Suiheisha will profit by a diminution of the prejudice with which they are generally regarded.

Origin of Suiheisha
The elimination of this prejudice, which no longer exists in the eyes of the law, is an important problem in Japan. The origin of this unfortunate class of people in Japan is a debatable question among historians, two theories being advanced. One is that they are descendants of prisoners of war from Korea; the other is that Shinto first, and Buddhism later, put the brand of the outcast upon all those whose business necessitated their "pollution."

Whatever their origin, the outcasts have been at serious disadvantage through many generations. Segregated into particular villages, they were not counted as human beings. No Japanese would walk through such a village, and if the shadow of an outcast fell upon him he felt obliged to undergo religious purification. At the head of the group was a veritable "king" of the outcasts, responsible to the Government for the conduct of his people. During the Tokugawa-Shogunate the laws against the outcasts were particularly harsh, and as a result they treasured a hatred of the Tokugawa family which its present head, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, has done much to eradicate through his humane and democratic treatment of Suiheisha leaders.

The outcasts fell into several groups, each with its distinct duties and individual generic name. Most important of these groups were the Eta, and that term is often incorrectly used to embrace the whole of the outcast class.

Shortly after the restoration of Imperial power, Emperor Meiji made the outcasts equal in the eyes of the law with all other Japanese subjects, but an imperial decree was not sufficient to eradicate prejudice. Social discrimination continued and still exists today, although notable progress has been made in the combat against it.

Toward Emancipation

Several years ago the outcasts organized the Suiheisha, or Water Level Society, the idea being that all Japanese were on the same level. The word "Eta" was banned, and many quarrels and brawls, some of them serious in the extreme, have since ensued because this term was hurled at members of the Suiheisha.

About three years ago delegates of the Suiheisha called upon Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, to accuse him for the drastic anti-Eta laws enacted by his ancestors. Prince Tokugawa received them in his home, entertained them, and treated them in every respect as he would treat any honored guest. The reaction among the Suiheisha was striking. Since coming into the Premiership last April Baron Tanaka has likewise entertained Suiheisha leaders as his equals. Such examples on the part of the most prominent men in the Empire can not fail to have an effect on the attitude of the general public.

Young Kitahara has now struck a signal blow for his people in their attempt to emancipate themselves from social prejudice. Not only in orders issued by Ministers of State is this discerned, but the mass of the Japanese people have been dramatically confronted with the fact that wrong was being done, and the reaction has been, in general, to set about the righting of this age-old social persecution.

NEW COMET VISIBLE IN NEW ENGLAND NOW

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP)—The Skierup comet, which has been visible from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., this week, has been observed by Leland E. Cunningham at the Harvard Observatory.

Carrying a small tail, pointing

north, the comet appeared in the constellation Ophiuchus. Its astronomical location was given as right ascension 17 hours, 48 minutes; declination, 11 degrees south. Although the comet could be seen in the western sky immediately after sunset, Professor Harlow Shapley, director of the observatory, said from now on it would be more clearly visible early in the morning, shortly before sunrise.

Japanese Dolls Touring America

SCHOOL CHILDREN OF ORIENT RETURN COMPLIMENT OF AMERICAN PUPILS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—Miss Dai Nippon and 57 other Japanese dolls, sent to America by Japanese school children, have been holding a reception at the City Hall here, with Mayor Ralph as host. And from here, the dolls will go to Berkeley, Oakland



"NOW, THIS ONE WE'LL CALL BETTY"

and other California cities, and then to Washington.

And such dolls! And such costumes! Dai Nippon, who is nearly three feet high and costs \$350, is the gift of Princess Teru, daughter of the Mikado. The other dolls—each named for a prefecture, colony or large city

SEEING UNITED STATES



THIS IS DAI NIPPON

cost about \$200 each, with 2,610,000 Nipponese school children contributing a sen each to buy them.

The finest of hama-chirimen silk, Japan's most exquisite in quality and coloring, is used in the elaborate court dresses the dolls wear. And, in addition, each doll has her bedding container, many changes of shoes, miniature tea set and all the other appurtenances befitting a lady of noble Nipponese lineage.

The dolls are chaperoned, too, by no less a personage than R. Sekiya, director of the Imperial Bureau of Education. After their display in Washington Mr. Sekiya will confer with Dr. Sydney Gulick of New York, head of the Committee on World Friendship, regarding disposition of the children's gift. It is believed that Dai Nippon will stay in the national capital and the others sent to permanent homes in each state capital and in the larger cities as perpetual mementos of the friendship Japanese children bear the children of America.

With these dolls Japan seeks to return America's compliment at the last period of "Hina Matsuri," or Feast of Dolls, when thousands of American children sent dolls to be given to Japanese girls.

Right Thinking

Is reflected in the fabric, fit fashion and price of my clothes.

Dangler

Maker of Men's Clothes
Only Imported Fabrics
11 John Street, Corner Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
Cortlandt 8590

Our novelties are unusually attractive this year, and those looking for an appropriate gift and yet out of the ordinary will find a number of beautiful articles to choose from. Dainty handkerchiefs, musical powder cases, Lady Godiva and bowls, \$3.00.

Umbrellas for your suit case \$5.00 to \$12.00

Mail Orders Filled

Crest Novelty Shop
Grand Central Terminal Subway Arcade
Next to Mendel's Restaurant
58TH STREET AND MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

BAN ON RADIOS IN CHINA CALLED UNITY BARRIER

LIFTING EMBARGO WOULD AID IN STOPPING CIVIL WARS, MISSIONARY SAYS

IMMEDIATE LIFTING OF THE BAN PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF ASSEMBLED RADIO SETS INTO PARTS OF CHINA WOULD AID ENORMOUSLY IN ELIMINATING SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTING CAUSES TO CHINA'S WIDESPREAD CIVIL WARS, AND WOULD PROMOTE A FEELING OF NATIONALISM, DECLARES MRS. MARY B. CUSHMAN, AMERICAN MISSIONARY, RECENTLY RETURNED TO MANILA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—To prevent the deterioration of Sakellarides cotton, various proposals aiming at maintaining its purity are being considered by the Government.

There is a suggestion to legislate

to prohibit completely the growing of any other variety but Sakellarides.

Such persons should be compelled to have a license. Such persons should be held responsible for the purity of the cotton seed which they sell.

If the cultivation of cotton varieties other than Sakellarides were not prohibited, then, it is suggested, each cotton ginner should be allowed to deal in one type of cotton only, either fine cotton Sakellarides or short cottons, Zagara, etc. This would prevent to a large extent the admixture of the seed in the ginnery.

The task of the Government is by no means an easy one, and success can only crown their efforts if strong support comes from a majority of the people.

The provision of water during the summer months through the erection of the Nile Barrage rendered possible the cultivation of cotton in Egypt. The area under cotton ever since has gradually increased to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to describe Egypt, from an agricultural point of view, as a "one crop" country.

As a general rule the reliance on one crop can be regarded as a risky proposition unless it is compensated for by a constant and enthusiastic endeavor to keep up the yield per acre and the purity of that crop.

What has happened in Egypt with

the exception is that no steps have

been taken to keep up the standard

of the country's main source of wealth.

Consequently, the Sakellarides cotton, which in its pure form is one of the best all-round varieties which have ever been produced in Egypt, has been allowed to suffer severely from the effects of deterioration.

SAKELLARIDES STYLED BEST OF EGYPTIAN COTTON

PROHIBITION SUGGESTED OF GROWTH OF OTHER KINDS IN LOWER EGYPT

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Mr. Baldwin, franky admitting

himself to be a profoundly ignorant

layman, said that all his life he had

looked upon the Royal Society with

"the awe and wonder common to

those outside your bounds."

He said he was fond of books but that

on one occasion, speaking to Sir Joseph Larmor in the latter's library,

he confided to him: "There is no

single book on these shelves of which

I can understand one single word."

to which Sir Joseph calmly and confidently replied: "Pray don't."

The Prime Minister recalled an in-

cident of his boyhood when his father

and the latter's brother-in-law, Sir Edward Poynter—neither of them

without culture of certain kind—

British Premier Amuses Savants at Gathering of Royal Society

STANLEY BALDWIN SPEAKS "THE COMMON ENGLISH" IN ACCEPTING FELLOWSHIP FROM DISTINGUISHED ORGANIZATION OF NATURAL SCIENTISTS IN LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Acknowledging his

thanks for what he declared was

"one of the highest honors that any

one could desire to have in this

world," the Prime Minister, Stanley

Baldwin, speaking as a new member,

at the 25th anniversary dinner of

the Royal Society paid tribute to the

learning and industry of the British

natural scientists who are gradually

cataloguing the output of philosophic

papers throughout the world at

the rate of 200,000 a year.

The Prime Minister, in happy vein,

was frequently interrupted by the

laughter and applause of his dis-

tinguished auditors, especially when

making amusing allusions to the

difference between a modern savant

and a politician.

"My association with the Royal

Society," he said, "dates from a re-

cent period of my life. I do not

know why you want politicians in

your midst—we live in different

places—you deal with suns and stars

and electrons and I deal with rates

and taxes. With you, time and space

are, I am told, small matters; with

me they are grim realities. You are

a priesthood and you worship truth;

RADIO

VICTOREEN B POWER SUPPLY IS DESCRIBED

Extremely Simple to Build Due to Studied Parts Arrangements

High voltage for supplying the audio amplifier tubes in radio receivers as a necessity is rapidly becoming recognized. It is not for volume that high voltage is required but for utilizing the "undistorted output" of the amplifier so that no distortion will occur on any volume being used. It is true that the quality obtained from the radio set is practically independent of anything ahead of the detector and therefore the burden of quality is placed upon the audio amplifier and its associated power supply. Truly, then, one should be as careful in his choice of an audio amplifier and his power supply as in the choice of a radio set or circuit to operate the amplifier, for a chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

The necessity of high voltage required the development of some device which would entirely replace the usual B batteries. High voltage requirements have made this need particularly felt for not only would more batteries be in use but there must be replaced draw due to the larger current draw. To this end the Victoreen power supply circuit has been offered. While primarily designed to supply the power required for the Victoreen 112 audio unit, it will be found a distinct advantage when used with any modern audio transformer.

The Victoreen power circuit is, in its essentials very similar to other power circuits except that it is characterized by that simplicity and ease of construction which has been so prominent in the success of other Victoreen circuits. This circuit, unlike most other circuits for this purpose, however, employs double wave rectification and therefore supplies a much smoother output with less possibility of distortion. Like all Victoreen products, the power supply parts have been so designed that they may be placed in almost any position and there is no balancing or adjusting to be done.

The power supply when complete needs no further attention. Advantage has been taken of every opportunity to facilitate construction. The Victoreen 112 power transformer is furnished with brackets which fasten to the case of this unit for supporting the battery binding post for the entire set. The Victoreen 316 resistor comes equipped with a bracket by means of which this unit may be fastened in either vertical or horizontal position upon the Victoreen 216 choke unit which is drilled and tapped for this purpose.

In cases where space must be conserved the power supply may be built on any layout required but bear in mind that the choke should be kept away from the power transformer and the entire power supply should be kept at least a foot away from the audio end of the radio set.

Parts Required

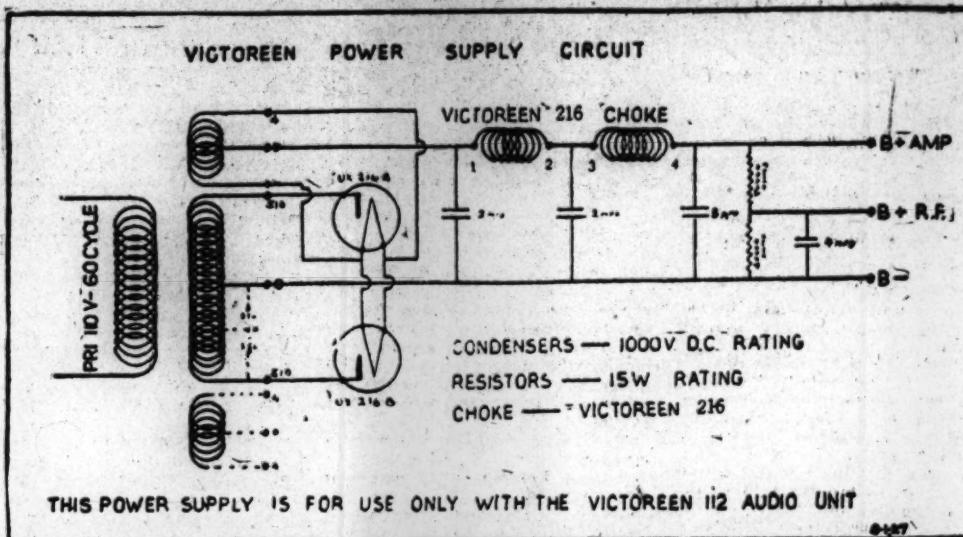
As a straight power supply:
1 Victoreen 116 power transformer
1 Victoreen 216 choke unit
1 Victoreen 316 resistors unit
2 Tobe 2-mfd. 1000 volt DC condensers
3 Tobe 4-mfd. 1000 volt DC condensers
2 UX210 type sockets
2 UX216 type tubes
1 Baseboard 8 by 15 inches
1 Binding post strip

As a power supply and power amplifier the following extra parts are required:
1 UX210 power tube
1 UX type socket
1 UX type power input unit
1 Tobe small size 2-mfd. condenser

The construction of this power supply is extremely simple. There are no holes to drill and no adjustments to make with the exception of the center connection of the Victoreen 316 resistor—this unit is tapped at 25, 35, 50, 60 and 100,000 ohms and the center connection should be operated as near to the 25,000-ohm tap as possible. If when on this tap the R. F. amplifier oscillates the connection should be moved to the next tap, etc.

When a 210 amplifier tube is used the grid of this tube should be run to the last grid post of the last audio transformer and the speaker connected to the post marked speaker in the power supply—no changes of any kind are necessary in the 1928 Victoreen universal circuit to use

Diagram of Power Supply Unit



This power supply. Simply make the above mentioned connections and remove the last tube in your radio set. If the 210 is not to be used merely leave out the parts shown in dotted lines in the power supply blueprint which is sent out free by the Walker company, and connect to your Victoreen universal, if your set is not according to this latest hookup it should be changed accordingly.

The Victoreen power supply circuit is intended primarily for sets requiring but one intermediate voltage—in sets requiring more than one, corrected hookups may be obtained by writing the George W. Walker Company.

It is advisable to use heavy bus bar in wiring the power supply so that shorts cannot occur. It is also a good policy to use "spaghetti" over the wires. This is for the sole purpose of preventing one from getting accidentally shocked. Although the voltage is quite high a shock from this equipment is not dangerous due to the low current obtainable, but will be found sufficiently emphatic to make one's opposing ideas in regard to spaghetti quite inconsequential.

Power Voltage Obtained

The output of this power supply, when used with a 210 power tube, is approximately 475 volts. A 45 volt battery may be used for a common C battery on both power tubes, either two UX112 or one UX112 and one UX210. If there is any question as to the correctness of this C voltage, operation with the exception of the 2-mfd. for the output unit.

JUDGING by the favorable reception accorded the initial recital of the Seiberling Singers as broadcast last Tuesday evening from WEAF over 26 sister stations, public expectations aroused by the advance announcements of the concert were fully realized. It was the expressed purpose of the sponsors of the concert, not merely to offer another radio entertainment, but one of such excellence for quality and blending of voices and instruments and discrimination in program-making that it would prove unique among the general run of offerings on the air.

Press comments received by the directors of the organization from widely separated points in the Red Network are uniformly appreciative of the high quality of the vocal and instrumental work of the Seiberling Singers directed by Marshall Bartholomew, and reports from many of the 5000 dealers in Seiberling tires are that the response of the general public in their several territories is not less enthusiastic.

Mr. Bartholomew's announced objective in organizing a chorus of picked soloists from the choir and concert stage of the East and the Metropolitan Opera company, and an orchestra composed of men from the first desks of symphonic orchestras regularly playing in the East, was to offer programs that would be accepted by critics as authentic music, and which at the same time would gain the interest and approval of the public. This entailed extraordinary attention to the matter of program-making, care being taken to avoid hackneyed favorites, even if of unquestioned merit, and to give radio patrons good music new to entertainment on the air, while avoiding the ephemeral "hits" of the day. In seeking material of this kind Mr. Bartholomew, in some instances, has gone back to the folk songs of 500 years ago.

Relays which automatically turn on the power supply when the filament switch of the set is turned on are a luxury which may be added to the power supply. High-grade two-rate chargers which incorporate such a relay are indeed a great value to those who desire an "A. C. operated" set. This type of charger gives a trickle charge when the set is not in operation, and automatically ceases charging and connects the power supply to the audio when the filament switch is thrown. It also has the advantage of a boosting charge when necessary.

The 116 power transformer is designed for supplying the filament of one UX210 and two UX216 tubes and delivers 510 volts A. C. at its power terminal. Note that this transformer is for double wave rectification, and single wave transformers cannot be substituted. This transformer is normally furnished for 110 volts—60 cycle current, also that the UX211 and UX216 windings are not interchangeable.

The Victoreen 316 resistor has a total value of 100,000 ohms and is tapped at 25, 35, 50 and 60,000 ohms, and will handle 20 watts. The brackets furnished with this unit is for mounting on the 216 choke unit case when so desired. In the event that the Victoreen tapped resistor is not available at your dealer, three 50,000-ohm—10-watt resistors may be substituted. Two of these should be placed in parallel and one in series with one end of the parallel resistors being connected to the positive supply lead. The single resistor then being across the 4 mfd. condenser.

The Victoreen 115 output unit is unlike other output units. It is an output transformer and may be used with or without a 2-mfd. condenser in series with the speaker. If the Victoreen 216 choke unit is used, the speaker connection should be made to the last grid post of the last audio transformer and the speaker connected to the post marked speaker in the power supply—no changes of any kind are necessary in the 1928 Victoreen universal circuit to use

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C. P. M. 12-28

AMERICAN TRANSFORMER COMPANY
108 EMMETT STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

Methods Whereby the Amateur May Test His Garden Soil

PICK up a handful of rich soil from the garden. Therein lie not merely some particles of earth, but thrilling potentialities of color and perfume, of exquisite form and of delicate grace. One might even say potentialities of music and of wings, for birds and butterflies will surely seek the flowers and fruits and seeds destined to spring from this bit of earth.

First, however, must be buried in its heart seeds of one or another sort, those tiny workmen that with practiced skill make use of sun and air and rain to bring to fruition the possibilities latent in the good brown earth.

Different seeds, of course, work different miracles and in all cases their success is dependent upon the nature of the soil wherein they are planted. It is well worth while, therefore, and in many cases absolutely essential, to study the character of the soil at the disposal of the gardener both in reference to its physical structure and its chemical nature.

Top Soil

In general it is the top soil only with which one need be concerned. An eminent authority has declared that the top soil is derived from the disintegration and transformation of the subsoil by various agencies, whereas the subsoil is a product of the disintegration of the rocks of various sorts, which form the bones of this planet.

The top soil is highly complex. It consists not only of the particles of minerals and other inorganic matter derived from the subsoil, but also of organic matter derived from plants and animals, of water containing various soluble matter, and known as soil solution, and of the gases which differ in percentages from the air above ground.

All of these elements are highly important and upon their nature and varying proportions is dependent the sort of vegetation best suited to grow in any given locality. All of these things help to determine the chemical reaction in any specimen of soil. This is not the place to go minutely into the chemistry of soil. It is advisable, however, that all persons should know whether the soil at their command is acid, alkaline or approximately neutral—circumneutral—to use a technical term.

Mr. Wherry advises that a test be made of the natural soil, in which the plant is found; and the acidity or alkalinity of the soil may be determined by the following method:

Take a portion of the soil to be tested and mix with it a small quantity of a chemical compound (readily obtained at a chemical supply house) known as bromocresol purple, which is made use of by botanists as an indicator dye. Five or 10 drops of the clearest portion of the soil extract are allowed to flow into the dish and mix with the dye. It is

important that a pipette should be used in removing the soil extract from one dish to the other, since pouring it would tend to disturb it. The mixture of the indicator dye and the soil extract is then thoroughly stirred and will be seen to change in color. If it becomes distinctly purple it is a sign that the soil is circumneutral. If it becomes brownish it is slightly acid, while if it has an obvious yellow tone, the soil has a high degree of acidity.

Mr. Wherry says (Circular Number 12, W. F. P. S.):

Plants which prefer circumneutral soil are easily satisfied if the test soil is purple or even brown, but if yellow they are likely to fail.

Plants of acid-soil preference, on the other hand, are almost certain to fail if the test shows purple, may get along if brown, but can only be expected to survive a good deal of yellow is obtained. If adjustment of the reaction is necessary it should be continued until the yellow color of the dye is unmistakably produced on repeating the test. The results of such tests show that, contrary to the usual view, ordinary garden loam and leaf mold are circumneutral (not sour).

To neutralize an acid soil one may mix it with hydrated (slaked) lime or crushed limestone at the rate of about two pounds per square yard of surface, then left for a few weeks so that when rained on or sprinkled chemical action will take place.

Since there is a large choice in all three classes, one may select a variety of plants to suit the nature of the soil at one's disposal. On the other hand it is quite possible, in many instances, to alter the character of the soil by suitable preliminary treatment before the planting season begins, so as to enlarge one's choice.

The Garden Club of America, whose headquarters are at 598 Madison Avenue, New York City, is urging its members to pay special attention to this feature. At their booth in the Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries held at the Hotel Astor in October, they distributed leaflets giving advice upon this question. While it is possible to make a simple test by means of litmus paper, which changes color from

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

COLOGNE SYSTEM TENDS TO LESSEN UNEMPLOYMENT

Welfare Office Provides Work for 3000-4000 Men—Women Also Aided

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COLOGNE—As unemployment constantly creates greater financial sacrifices, the Office for Public Safety in Cologne has tried to get in touch with the unemployed and to provide them with suitable work. While much has been done for housing, feeding and clothing the unemployed, very little, if anything, has been done to revive in the employee interest in the opportunities provided for work or in his capability to work.

The Welfare Office at Cologne has initiated a scheme of employment on a broad basis which will provide work at one and the same time for 3000 to 4000 persons who are now receiving unemployment relief money regularly. All the opportunities for work available within and without the Welfare Office for the out-of-unemployed are concentrated, as far as possible, within one working center. The welfare is paid by the central office on the basis of 60 pfennigs an hour, so that an unmarried man, by working four hours a day, after deduction of the usual municipal taxes, would have 52 marks left of his month's wages, while the welfare relief amounts to only 36 marks a month.

Those employed are shifted every three months to make place for others. Workers with limited earnings are kept on as regular workers or as foremen for a longer period in the welfare work. By this method not only the working capabilities of the employees will be revived, but also the feeling of responsibility and pleasure in the work will be increased.

On a small farm near Cologne 200 young people from 18 to 20 years are occupied, and hundreds of acres of pasture land have been turned into arable soil and used for planting potatoes, turnips and cabbages. Through strict discipline in the work, solid food and activity in the open air, the young townsmen gain new strength for the demands of industrial and professional life.

The women at the workrooms in Cologne, which have been established and managed by women, have set themselves the special task of employing untrained women workers, older domestic employees, widows, women who have been deserted by their husbands, or those who are married to men incapable of earning a living, and who must support their families. The qualified teachers consider it their duty to teach the women how, on the most limited means, to keep an orderly home, with the result that all the women are greatly interested in these courses of instruction, which include housekeeping, sewing, and bast work. The women work together in groups of 15 or 20, so that each one can be given individual consideration. More than 500 women are employed in the two shifts of four hours daily during the three months allotted.

In the best courses old pieces of furniture are made useful again by making them more simple and painting them tastefully, sometimes also by repairing them. Each new course consists in making the furniture for a small room, which they manufacture themselves out of the simplest material. The women learn to paint the ceiling, walls and doors tastefully and to dye lampshades and curtains in colors that may be wanted.

The Cologne Welfare Office, with its helpful provision for work, proves that it is possible to assist many unemployed people, and other German towns will soon, no doubt, profit by the experiences of Cologne in their own undertakings.

BRITISH TO PROTECT PILGRIMS IN HEJAZ

Consul at Jiddah to Aid Irakis Till Officers Are Named

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BAGDAD—British consuls in the Hejaz and Nejd will extend their protection to Moslem pilgrims until such time as Irak has appointed his own representatives there, in accordance with a letter by the British Consul at Jiddah to King Ibn Saud.

Under Article V of the Treaty of Jiddah, inhabitants of territories under the protection of the British Government come under the protection of British consuls appointed to Ibn Saud's domain. Irak, however, is not such a territory. To include Irak within the expression "territories under the protection of His

Britannic Majesty" would be inconsistent with the text and spirit of the instruments which govern the relations between His Majesty's Government and Irak," states the British representative at Jiddah. "Nevertheless, the British Government considers that it is pledged to afford, until they have appointed their own consular officers, consular protection to Irak in the territory of Your Majesty."

The letter concludes: "It is customary for a state which has no representative in another state to rely upon a third state which maintains a representative there, for the protection of its nationals in that state. His Britannic Majesty's consular officers afford protection to Irak in many foreign countries without special treaties, and His Majesty's Government are willing, to provide them with suitable work.

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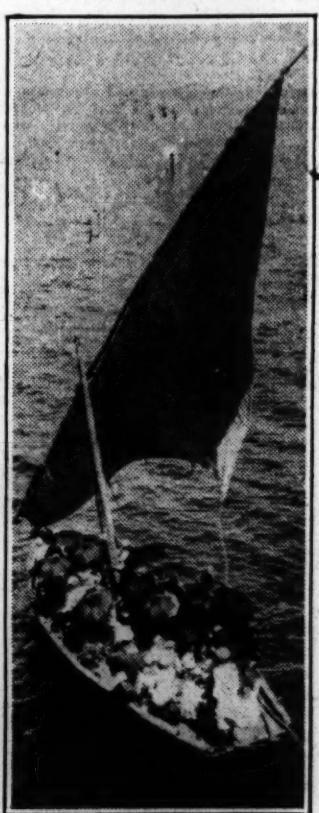
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On the Way to Mecca



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POWDERED COKE BELIEVED RIVAL TO FUEL OIL

Basis to Be Low-Grade Coal, Expert Says—Gas to Go to Produce Electricity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The coal trade is "really on the threshold of a new era" according to Frank Hodges, a former miners' leader and now managing director of the L. & N. Brown Coal

is understood to be on similar lines to one already in vogue in the Ruhr.

According to industrial and labor information, the plan includes: Allocated outputs, based on actual outputs in a preceding period; a levy of 3d a ton on every ton of coal produced, as payment into a common fund out of which collieries producing less than their allocated quantities will be compensated; the grouping of collieries under a scale of minimum prices."

The British Labor Party at its recent annual conference passed a resolution calling for nationalization of the mines, repeal of the 8-hour act, raising the school age, and suspension of recruitment so as to restrict the flow of workers into the industry, superannuation of miners at the age of 60, compulsory grouping and amalgamation of mines, estab-

JERUSALEM GETS GIFT OF MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Lord Plumer Accepts Offer by J. D. Rockefeller Jr., of \$2,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The long-projected archaeological museum for Jerusalem has become a fact through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr., who has pledged \$2,000,000 toward the cost of building, equipping and endowing the museum. Mr. Rockefeller stipulates that the building should be completed within four years, at the end of which any balance uncalled for will lapse.

Assuring Mr. Rockefeller that his gift will be widely appreciated and accepted about half a year ago, but was officially communicated to Lord Plumer, the Palestine High Commissioner in a letter from Mr. Rockefeller on Oct. 13. The strictest secrecy was observed by the authorities here pending the completion of the purchase by the Palestine Government of the building site at the northeastern corner of the wall of Jerusalem containing about eight acres. The fact becoming known that the Government was interested in the purchase and more particularly that Mr. Rockefeller might have an interest in it, would, it was feared, upset the owners of the site as to make its purchase prohibitive.

It is understood that Prof. John Garstang, former director of antiquities in Palestine, had won over Prof. James H. Breasted of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago to the idea, and that the latter is responsible for bringing Mr. Rockefeller to appreciate the significance of an antiquities museum of this kind.

No such conditions as impelled the Egyptian Government to reject Mr. Rockefeller's offer of \$10,000,000 for a museum at Cairo are attached to Mr. Rockefeller's gift for Jerusalem. Mr. Rockefeller desires, however, that "the collections in the new museum will include all material throwing light on the past of man in Palestine; that natural resources and materials pertaining to natural science would therefore, be included only in

lism of coal-field selling agencies and the municipal sale of coal.

Frank Hodges opposed complete national trustsification as "too unwieldy and cumbersome," but thought that district amalgamations on a geological basis would be of great value. He advocated centralization of plant for screening and grading, centralization of buying for groups of collieries, more centralized control, county selling agencies and a coal-export association which among other things would "train young men in the art of coal salesmanship."

Meanwhile, a fierce struggle is going on among the coal producing countries of Europe for possession of the export trade.

The South Wales Journal of Commerce issues a challenge to Great Britain's competitors. The mining industries of Continental Europe, the Journal says, "must either immediately or ultimately recognize" Great Britain's economic advantage in the seaboard markets of Europe and the Mediterranean "and conform their coal policies to it." The United Kingdom, declares the Journal, "has no choice but to fight for its rightful position in the world export trade."

The German reaction to this challenge was given at the annual general meeting of the Ruhr Coal Syndicate, when it was stated, "The English desire to fight could not be more clearly expressed, and we must realize that whether we wish it or not we are forced to stand up to this fight."

The South Wales Coal Owners' Association has put forward a scheme, favored by Arthur J. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, to strengthen the position of the industry in Great Britain. The plan

is to keep their equipment up to date by the provision of two pilot motor vessels which are big enough to remain at sea in rough weather. They are also equipped with wireless and range finders, thanks to which steamers have on several occasions been able to get into port instead of beating about, exposed to gales, out-

since the First World War.

The Cork pilotage authorities have

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Music of the World—News of Art

Of Basques, B. B. C., Bach-Busoni

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London, Dec. 5
LAST spring London musicians were more than a little interested at the invitation issued by the committee of the Musée Basque to the English Folk Dance Society to attend the annual fête of Basque national dances at Bayonne. The invitation was accepted, and accounts brought back by the party were glowing.

Now the return courtesy has been paid. On the initiative of the London Daily News, a folk dance festival was organized to assist the Cecil Sharp Fund. To this festival the committee of the Musée Basque were invited, with teams of dancers from La Soule, Basque Navarre and Guipúzcoa, three of the seven Basque provinces. They came, and three performances were given during their short London visit, a private display to the members of the E. F. D. S. in the Parry Theater, and with the festival itself at the Royal Albert Hall on the evening of Nov. 26. The immense place was sold out; enthusiasm ran high. For three hours English and Basque teams presented a program of incessant interest and variety. The arena had been cleared, and it was exhilarating to see this great train of dancers enter in procession led by the Minehead Hobby Horse and a "Jack-in-the-Green," each team wearing distinctive colors, and (most striking of all) the personages of the Basque Mascarades, with handsome Zandalainz, their Hobby Horse, in his lace and scarlet as their most resplendent figure.

Thrills From Guests

The English folk dancers had first hearings, teams from all over the country keeping up a running succession of country dances, sword dances, Morris dances and Morris jigs. William Kimber, traditional dancer, had a big personal ovation for the Morris jig, "Shepherds Hey" (he was who led the team at Headington on that historic occasion in 1899 when Cecil Sharp first saw the Morris dance).

But the main thrills of the evening naturally came from the guests. The team from Guipúzcoa led off with stick dances, a sword dance (done with clashing weapons), processions with floral arches, and that striking survival of ancient ritual—the Jorral Dantza (wineskin dance). The dancers from Basque Navarre did a wonderful "Dance of the Flyers," a Fandango (danced to a tune bearing a close resemblance to the Serenade sung by Mephistopheles in Berlioz's "Faust") and a Dantzka Khorha.

The "Mascarades" from La Soule astonished all beholders. These picturesque figures danced to the accompaniment of a piercing pipe and strangled drum played by a dark musician. Here were the famous Basque jumps, footwork so rapid it was like the flicker of summer lightning, and most amazing of all, the Gaitas' Danza, where, after each mass in turn, has danced over the zoblet on the ground, Zandalainz, mounting upon it, springs off without breaking the glass.

Technique and Tradition

This combination of brilliant technique and long tradition invested the Basque dancers with immense interest. At one stroke the spectator was taken into the Christian world, possibly even to the cave dwellers. It was a fascinating experience, paralleled only by one English example—the ceremonial "Horn Dance" from Abbott Bromley (Staffordshire). For this the music was supplied by that unique fiddler Elsie Avril. She also played in other dances, while pipe and tabour, concertina, single violinists and a small orchestra under Dr. Vaughan Williams shared the rest of the auxiliary duties.

The British Broadcasting Corporation can be venturesome on occasion. However, at their national concert at Queen's Hall on Nov. 28 there was little element of surprise, save the ever new one of Beethoven and Schubert at their best. Sir Landon Ronald was the right conductor for this. In Schubert's great Symphony in C he contrived the effect that the music was taking its course, energetic and exultant, a reading in marked contrast to the "personally presented" performance of this symphony under Leo Blech a week or two ago. Mme. Stagia, in Boellmann's Variations for cello and orchestra, roused the audience to enthusiasm by her playing. The piece itself has little interest.

Busoni's Fantasia

It was a sharp contrast to Busoni's Fantasia. Contrapuntistica for pianoforte, played (it is said for the first time in London) at the recital given by Philip Lévi on Nov. 28 at the Court House. The Fantasia is founded on a fragment by Bach and is developed in 12 continuous movements during 30 intensely concentrated minutes. It is unlikely anything else in the range of pianoforte music. It combines the genuine style of the old free counterpoint, modern harmonic boldness, and the utmost resources of modern pianoforte technique—remarkable synthesis made possible by Busoni's dominating intellect, which runs like a thread of iron through the "Prélude, Fugue, Intermezzo, Variations, Cadenza, Choral and Stretta" that constitute the Fantasia. That Mr. Lévi had so mastered its elaborate technical structure as to present it, together with a general idea of its musical contents, was no mean achievement. His performance of Chopin's B minor Sonata also showed aesthetic efficiency and an admirable avoidance of sentimental elaboration.

Two nights later another work was introduced which is new to London. Murray Lambert, at her recital in Grosvenor Hall, played Medtner's Second Sonata for violin and pianoforte (Op. 44) with G. O'Connor Morris as pianist. Medtner has here given rein to his musical ideas at a length suitable only for a symphony. In consequence the interest is over-drawn, and the thematic material and ingenious structural scheme make less impression than they merit. The scheme is that of three movements prefaced and linked together by three cadenzas, a clever way of combining the ensemble and solo styles in one work. Murray Lambert and G. O'Connor Morris have a good account of the sonata. Miss Lambert appeared to her best advantage, however, in Mozart's Concerto in A major.

Other concerts of the week included a recital by Alexander Tcherépnin of his own compositions, a historical recital of Italian songs at the Society of Women Musicians by Rachele Maragliano Mori (a singer specially known for her interpretations of the works of Pizzetti and other leaders of the modern Italian school) and a song recital by Anna Thursfield at Wigmore Hall. Among other things Mrs. Thursfield introduced new songs by Scott, Bliss, Armstrong, Gibbs and Bax. All these had curious sameness of effect, whether due to the composer or the singer was not clear, but more probably to the former. Only "The Wanderer," by Armstrong Gibbs, stood out as a musical entity. "On the Bridge," by Bax, was, however, a brisk bit of word setting.

M. S.

Schneeweicht Polishes Up Tchaikovsky Fifth Symphony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—The Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Schneeweicht, conductor, gave its fourth pair of concerts Dec. 8 and 9. The program:

Prokofieff—Symphony Classique in D; Rachmaninoff—Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 2; Rachmaninoff—Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

Maurice Maréchal and the Minneapolis Symphony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—The Friday night symphony program was composed of Glère's symphonic poem, "The Sirens"; "Verklärte Nacht"; Schönbeg's "L'Apprenti Sorcier," and the D minor Cello Concerto of Lalo, played by Maurice Maréchal, who was making his first visit to Minneapolis.

A wholly enjoyable program, in spite of the strenuous attempts one must make to reconcile program and music. The best way to enjoy such compositions as the Glère's symphonic poem, "The Sirens"; "Verklärte Nacht"; "Schönbeg's "L'Apprenti Sorcier," and the D minor Cello Concerto of Lalo, played by Maurice Maréchal, who was making his first visit to Minneapolis.

Often one is tempted to discuss the audiences as freely as the cause of their foregatherings, for they are necessary to each other. Last night one questioned just how much discernment lay behind the public ear affected by the orchestra's dynamics and how much it considered the real import of the symphony performed. There is little doubt of Tchaikovsky's intention in any of his writings. They are not abstruse, demanding intellectual deliberation and decisions; they are of a man writing with emotion in the expectation of stirring immediate response from his hearers. Especially is this true of the Fifth, as clear as can be.

The virtuosity of its conductor inevitably lies in his emotional mobility; in the warmth and sympathy of his response.

Imagine then, a large portion of a great audience rising in vociferous acclaim after a version of this symphony the like of which is entirely outside the experience of at least one habitual concertgoer of years' standing! The Tchaikovsky Fifth played with a brutal brilliancy, a grim barbaric splendor of hard light and dull shade and with tempi quite out of the usual, so that it was a strange and disconcerting work that fell upon our ears.

The men—doing their level best to meet the issue but entirely unspurred by a demanding leader whose assertive insistence is in itself an effort to defeat him of his desired effect, as the defeated man of the sustained pianoissimo at the close of the third movement—deserve mention for their efforts. The usually plaintive, and sensitive second movement, with its memorable horn solo, was dry and disappointing. In fact the whole symphony was labored.

It must have been the sharp contrasts and brilliancy of sound which impressed so many, and the overpowering finale, featuring the brasses, probably added the closing thrill that called forth the aforementioned enthusiasm. Schneeweicht has already done much to build a sure foundation for a great success in Los Angeles, and he may continue to do the same, so that it was a strange and disconcerting work that fell upon our ears.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Marcelle, the Little Midinette

By MABEL FITZGERALD

MARCELLE was a little midinette. Light as air and gayest of the gay. She tripped along the boulevard through the busy quarters of Paris, swinging the box with the beautiful hat that she had to carry—so carefully—to its destination. This is Marcelle's daily work, and she knew to a nicely just where all the hats were going, and who would wear them, and she made little stories and songs about them as she went along.

Marcelle found this was a very good way of cheering herself up when she did had seemed unusually low in the showroom, staffs, and hat, and Madame Boniface, her employer, perhaps a little less cheerful than usual. You could get away from it all in the street, Marcelle found, if you just began your little songs and thought of all the beautiful faces that were going to shine under the latest Paris models you were carrying. Sometimes it made you laugh, too! Madame la Comtesse, for instance! She had a strange way of choosing hats very far from becoming. Such bright colors!

"But what will you?" thought the little midinette. "Madame la Comtesse herself is young and gay of heart. It is natural enough. She likes colors—that is all!"

A Fête Day

Then Marcelle gave a little sigh,

for new hats were very delightful things, and did not often come her way. There was a mother and a little sister to be thought of, and though Marcelle worked hard, she did not earn enough to leave much of a margin for new hats. She did not complain. How could one complain on such a lovely morning, with the air full of spring scents, lovely sunshine, and the day of the Fête des Muguets? Every little midinette in Paris wore her bunch of lilles-of-the-valley today; her happy token, given her by some one she loved. Marcelle's eyes danced in the sunlight, but then they took on a wistful look. She was not wearing a button-hole that day. She had no one, as it happened, to give her a bunch of lilles.

"Never mind," she said bravely to herself, "perhaps someone will think of me, perhaps, who knows?" She wore the hat box she was carrying another little swing with her arm, and thought how pretty the pink bows that tied it looked against her black dress. She made her way up the boulevard, across the Grande Place, and so to the hotel where Madame la Comtesse was staying, and no doubt was awaiting with impatience the arrival of her new hat.

No. 9

The porter sent Marcelle up in the lift with instructions to knock at No. 9. Madame la Comtesse's own maid opened the door, took the box from Marcelle's hands, and would

The Mail Bag

Rustington, Sussex, England

Dear Editor:
I go to a school in Sussex. On Sundays we go by bus to a Christian Science church.

For the past few months we are taking Europe, and each girl in the class is taking one or two countries and making a scrapbook of any interesting cuttings she can get about them. We use the Monitor quite a lot for this. I am taking Spain and Portugal because I have been to Gibraltar and the south of Spain. I would like to correspond with a girl, about 14, in Spain or Portugal, who can write English and Spanish, if possible.

When I am home I live on a houseboat and my brother and sister and I have great fun on the lake, in boats. We are not allowed to bathe as in most places it is 27 to 30 feet deep.

My favorite page in the Monitor is The Home Forum. I like the pictures and poems on it. Grace D.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:
Although not being a child, I read today the Mail Bag. It is very nice to see little children observe animals and I also could tell you much about fish and salamanders and their plays in the water. But that is not the reason of my writing.

I see that you are so kind as to indicate persons to correspond with. I beg you therefore to state any gentleman inclined to correspond with me, who will assist me in completing my English knowledge. I study physics.

With Christian greetings.

Karl M.
(Would any fellow around 20 care to write to Karl?—Ed.)

Binghamton, New York

Dear Editor:
I am only another girl who loves the Monitor and who is seeking to make friends through it. I do hope that some French girl will see my letter and write to me. I take French in school and I think it will help me greatly to be able to correspond with a French girl. I will probably help her also in her English.

I am especially interested in sports and music. I am 16. Ruth G.

Spanaway, Washington

Dear Editor:
I am a girl of 13 and would like very much to correspond with some girl in Spain, if possible. My sister has a lovely correspondence with a girl in Philadelphia through the Monitor.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday school ever since I was 7. Virginia P.
(Thank you for the poems, Virginia.—Ed.)

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:
I have been a student of Christian Science for about nine years. I am 16 years of age. In school I am studying Babylon and Egypt along the Nile Delta. I should like to correspond with girls in these countries, abroad or on the West. I should love to correspond with someone in Hollywood. I am interested in art as a vocation.

Miriam B.



Some Designs Used in Chinese Writing Paper. The Delicacy of Coloring and Texture is Not Wholly Revealed in the Black and White of This Reproduction. Left, a Great Man's Portrait Used as a Token of Esteem by Others; Center, Peaceful Pavilion; Right, the Cowherd and His Bird Riding the Water Buffalo.

thought Marcelle. "They have noticed the lilles."

But it was not really at the new hat with its wreath of lilles that they were looking, but at a pair of sparkling blue eyes and a mouth curved in smiles, that looked up at them from under the brim. The face of the little midinette, light as air, and gayest of the gay—who sang a little song as she walked.

Inventing the Lanthorn

How many boys and girls know that what English king invented a very pretty and useful article which has served from his time to the present day, and in very much the same form, in which he first caused it to be made?

This king lived at a time when people had not as many comforts as we have today. Indeed if we had to live as they did we should, very likely, feel that we were not comfortable at all. Besides being wise and kind, this king was very just and accurate, and wished to divide his time equally among his various occupations so that nothing would be left undone. But there were no clocks in those days, so some way had to be devised whereby the days and nights might be divided into periods of equal length.

Finally the king thought of a unique plan. He had one of his men weigh a quantity of wax in exactly equal parts, and of each part make a candle. These candles were exactly the same length and each was marked in equal divisions, and so when lighted the burning of the candle to each division would indicate a certain length of time. In this way he could divide the 24 hours into equal parts.

There was no window glass, then, but the window space in the houses was open to let in the light, and of course, it also let in the wind. And then, too, this king traveled continually throughout his land in order that he might know that his people were being well cared for, and when traveling he often lived in a tent, that his candles were blown by the wind, a thing which made them melt faster at one time than at another.

But this good king was never discouraged, and considered by what means he could protect his candles from the wind. Then he ordered that this ox-horn should be scraped thin and polished. This he had broken into pieces to protect the flame, and in order to close up the opening, he caused a door to be made, also of horn. Through this thin, polished horn the light of the candle shone as brightly as through glass, and must have been very bright.

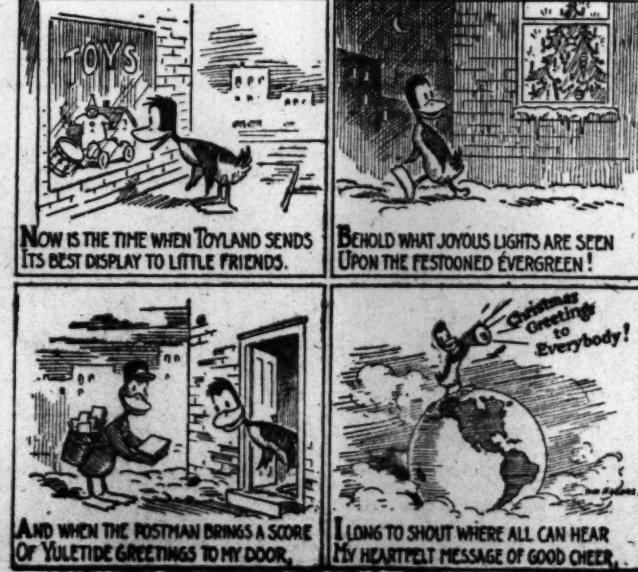
Indeed this king gave a great deal of thought to making things beautiful as well as useful. Some of you may have seen an old lantern, for the early New England settlers made them of horn and tin, and though they were not as pretty, cannot have been so very unlike in idea the old Saxon lantern.

Now, perhaps you have already guessed who this king was, for you read some time ago in The Christian Science Monitor the story of the king whose palace and churches had no glass in the windows, because when he lived, a thousand years ago, glass was not made in thin sheets as it is today, and was not used for windows in the time of good King Alfred.

Hoping someone will write to a local girl.

Charlotte C.
(Will Emilie Gassenmeyer of Stuttgart, Germany, please send in her street address? There is a letter here for her. —Ed.)

The Adventures of Waddles



A Poet Writes of Willow Trees

LONG years ago in China there lived a poet whose name is forgotten, but whom all people remember because of the beautiful ideas he made come true for all men and women and little children who came after him.

He was a poet who wrote lovingly of willow trees in the spring time when they have neatly brushed hair and hold their arms high in the soft winds like little girls waiting for pretty party dresses of green to be slipped on. He had a pavilion built on a little lake near his home and around it grew the trees he loved best. They seemed to speak to him, telling him poems to write. They

Pavilion paper was to be his prime as he wished and sell freely to those who loved beautiful writing paper. And so again this poet had a custom for other great men to follow. Each one, when he no longer had a use for his especial paper, dedicated to give the pattern of it to the paper maker to use as he wished.

Many to Choose From

That is all long ago. But today, in China, the paper makers have copies of the old, old patterns, and anyone may choose the paper he likes best for his poem or letter. There is this difference now, that many people who do not trouble or care to have a paper just for themselves, may use sheets of any kind they fancy for their writing.

If one writes to a lovely lady there are sheets with the delicate "Water Fairy," the narcissus, printed on them; if one writes to men who study history, there is paper that shows the imprint of old tiles that were taken from ancient buildings; and if one feels a little thoughtful and humorous there may be a letter written on a sheet of paper with a pictured turnip and the little verse, "Some common necessary things have no more beauty than a turnip."

There are papers that ones use in the winter to show the season of the year; and of these the loveliest bears a picture of old man, dressed in many coats and hoods with years, walking out under the full moon to see and smell the fragrance of the Kwei flower that blossom only in the winter. In summer time there are papers with flowers to use, the orchid, the peony, the Mei Hwa; and in the fall, the golden chrysanthemum gives the feeling of the autumn months. For all purposes and times there is writing paper, and the children of China are taught to know which ones to use. Always as they learn, they are told the story of the poet of willow trees who was the first to have this lovely thought.

Plant Boarders and Roomers

There are papers that ones use in the winter to show the season of the year; and of these the loveliest bears a picture of old man, dressed in many coats and hoods with years, walking out under the full moon to see and smell the fragrance of the Kwei flower that blossom only in the winter. In summer time there are papers with flowers to use, the orchid, the peony, the Mei Hwa; and in the fall, the golden chrysanthemum gives the feeling of the autumn months. For all purposes and times there is writing paper, and the children of China are taught to know which ones to use. Always as they learn, they are told the story of the poet of willow trees who was the first to have this lovely thought.

Plant Boarders and Roomers

Among the growing plants are many boarders. Beech drops, for instance, are parasites obtaining their living from the roots of beech trees without doing a tap of work. A dodder attaches itself to other plants and gets its food without working at all.

It is always easy to tell the tollers among the plants from the lazy ones. The tollers, like people, wear working clothes. They differ from human

beings in that they never change the color of their "coveralls," but always wear a gay green. The boarders wear garments of a paler, lighter hue.

In the woods, in a spot that is cool and shaded by ferns, some aristocratic plant folks sometimes be found. They do not have to work for a living, and so they are always dressed in white with delicate pink trimmings. These are usually several of them in a group, each carrying a pipe-shaped white flower. They are more guests than boarders, paying for the hospitality they receive with their delicate beauty and charm.

This dainty guest of the woods is the Indian pipe, so named from its resemblance to a pipe in shape, stem and bowl. It never offers to do the light tasks of a guest, but draws its food from the decayed leaves and grasses, or "leaf-mold" as the rich loose soil found in the deep woods is called. It is a true guest of the deep woods, and soon wilts and turns black if removed from its hostess, who apparently makes it very welcome.

Spanish moss, so common in the southern United States, is really a roomer and not a boarder at all. To be sure, it makes its home on trees, but it provides its own food from the air, so that all it asks from the trees is free lodging.

Sunset Stories

cause he wanted to see what dogs were like there.

He didn't get quite so far, however, because he looked up and saw a most exciting water chute. It was made of a slippery board, and sloped down into the sea.

"Well, I've never seen that before."

Splish!

James Fox Terrier woke up from a delightful doze and cocked his ears.

"The bath water running," he exclaimed. "That means I must go for a walk!"

James Fox Terrier trotted out of the house, into the road and toward the sands, muttering to himself, "Whoever heard of a dog needing a bath when he lives at the seaside? Ridiculous, perfectly ridiculous!"

By the time he had said, "Ridiculous, perfectly ridiculous!" a dozen times he had reached the shore. The sea was coming in, and he thoroughly enjoyed himself chasing the waves and barking at them. But the harder he barked the further in they came. So he gave that up, and began to dig a hole.

James Fox Terrier dug for such a long time that he was quite sure he must be nearly at the other side of the world, and when he thought of that he dug harder than ever, because he wanted to see what dogs were like there.

He didn't get quite so far, however, because he looked up and saw a most exciting water chute. It was made of a slippery board, and sloped down into the sea.

"Well, I've never seen that before."

A Flight of Fancy

Written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There was once a bat who stayed awake all day;

He told his friends that he had seen the swallows play.

"Oh, how do they fly?" said the bats, "we want to know."

So the daylight bat gave his wonderful swallow show;

While the fireflies watched with their little lamps aglow.

"This is the way the swallows fly."

Said that day-waking bat;

And some of the flittermice said, "Oh!"

We have so much wished to know—

And so they fly like that!

It is much like the flight of a bat,

Said the day-wake bat. "That's it—

At least, you know, as nearly as I could see."

Yes, that is the way," said he.

Douglas Hurn.

Children DO YOU KNOW

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Current Events

The Nobel Peace Prize

THE Nobel Peace Prize for 1927

has been awarded to Prof. Ludwig Quidde of Germany and Prof. Ferdinand Bousquet of France, who will divide it between them.

Professor Quidde is a historian at University of Munich, Germany. He stood strongly for peace even during the World War, and met with much adverse criticism on that account. He feels that international law should be developed to the point where war will be simply ruled out of existence through being made illegal.

Professor Bousquet took part some 40 years ago in the Pacific Congress in Switzerland, and ever since

THE HOME FORUM

Reading as a Fine Art

IN OUR dealing with books we may seek any or all of the following ends: entertainment and pastime, information, wisdom, and refined pleasure. These ends or purposes are here arranged in ascending series according to dignity and value. Only the last of them, reading for refined pleasure, is potentially artistic because it alone is at once active and disinterested, proposing no end beyond itself. This highest kind of reading may include the others, but only as side issues. It is by far the most difficult, and therefore the most neglected.

We do not usually regard reading of any sort as artistic because it seems to us wholly passive or appreciative, but reading for refined pleasure certainly requires activity and self-expression from the reader. It demands his collaboration. For this reason it is entitled to the dignity of an art in much the same sense and degree in which we apply that word to the skillful performance of a musical composition.

The comparison with musical performance holds good in several respects, for the art of reading is by no means an affair of the eye alone. Governed by the educated ear, it belongs with music among the arts of time rather than with painting and sculpture among the arts of space. This is not to deny, of course, that a highly trained visual imagination may contribute greatly to a reader's pleasure, but only to emphasize what should be the obvious fact that human speech, of which all true literature is composed, like music, of stress and tone and timbre. One who knows how to read literature is one who has escaped that tyranny of the eye which print has laid upon most of us, regaining for himself the refined pleasure of earlier ages in which all literary style was first of all a matter of musical speech.

If the art of reading is no longer what it has been, as several indications seem to show, the primary reason is that most of us are now content to read with the eye alone. Reading ten books today where our grandparents read but one, we feel obliged to read rapidly. We have discovered that in most kinds of reading

ing speed is in all respects an advantage, not only because it saves time but because it actually enhances comprehension and assists in the recollection of what is read. In reading for entertainment, for knowledge, and even for culture, the eye should not pause upon single words or phrases; it must learn to grasp words in large bundles and infer the meaning of whole sentences at a glance. This kind of reading, however, is rather a business than a refined pleasure. One who cares to regard literature as an art and to approach it in an artistic way must find for this purpose a totally different expectation, mood, and tempo. He must learn to hear style, for it can never be seen.

♦ ♦ ♦

Changelings

The trees are free.
In winter liberty,
They stretch their bare,
And sturdy arms,
Skyward in ecstasy:
Gone the crown of spring,
The summer dress,
The harvest mantle,
All their gorgeousness,
As with the wind they lean,
Far out along the autumn road,
Down which November passed,
With stately mien,
Her soft gray robes,
Silken with the sheen
Of rain:
The last of all the little leaves,
Upon her train.
Then, turning back,
They lifted welcome branches
To their winter queen;
December stars,
Passing, starred, gleam in glistening
white.
Treading the earth with silent step,
and slow,
Her north wind trumpeters,
Sending afar their herald blasts
Of "peace, good will."
And bowing low,
The trees receive
Her silvered draperies,
Holding aloft the shining jeweled raiment,
Spread on a world.
With Christmas love aglow.
And joyously, they sing
At their appointed task;
Bearers of royalty—
Pages of the snow.

SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON.

The Stranger's Coat

The first person in town to have anything to do with the package was the man at the railway station. He tossed it jauntily into a truck with a pile of other packages. Naturally he did not see any of them. The packages had been traveling for miles obscurely in an impersonal gray canvas bag.

The package was devoid of glamour except for yellow, blue, and red postage stamps. It was addressed simply "Graykin Farmhouse" with the name of the town and the state in the upper left-hand corner—the sender's jurisdiction—was the quaint inscription, "From New York City," and nothing else. The wrapping was of plain brown paper and showed still, after days and nights of travel, the unmistakable signs of a neat beginning.

It did not reach the Graykin farmhouse until after dark. By that time the snow was descending beautifully. The three little Graykins, peering out into a fast blurring scene as their father returned, white-laden, from the mail box with a package under his arm, sent up a shrill sound of greeting.

They blocked the doorway.

"What is it?"
"A present!"
"Who from?"

Their father stamped his feet loudly on the front porch. He did not mean this as a rude answer but he had found long ago that he could not keep up with their treble questions during eventful moments, so he kept on smiling and slapping his shoulders with his gauntlets which he had just removed. Six proprietary hands began tugging at the strings and moist paper.

"It's from New York," said the biggest. "New York City, father. We don't know anyone there."

Just the outer wrapping, children—remember," a calming voice from the next room was heard to say between the sounds of dishes. "It's too soon to look inside. Tomorrow's the day, you know."

"Yes, mother."

The little Graykins were obedient when not preoccupied. They meant to obey now. But with such energetic pulling from so many hands in so many directions, a strange thing happened. Instead of the box emerging in perfect order, it fell capriciously to the floor, flopping over and half spilling the contents.

A delicate little creature from some unknown region had suddenly turned a somersault into the room, and landed on his head with a tantalizing upside-down smile for them all, the little Graykins had been more astonished.

It could be seen very plainly now what was in the box. It bulged out under the half-removed cover. More disquieting than all this, it did not appear to be at all interesting. It was quite the contrary. It appeared to be something of brown woolen material, very old if not actually shabby and faded.

"It's not a gift at all," said the biggest of the little Graykins after a philosophical silence, during which all three solemnly surveyed the ruins. Their mother came in.

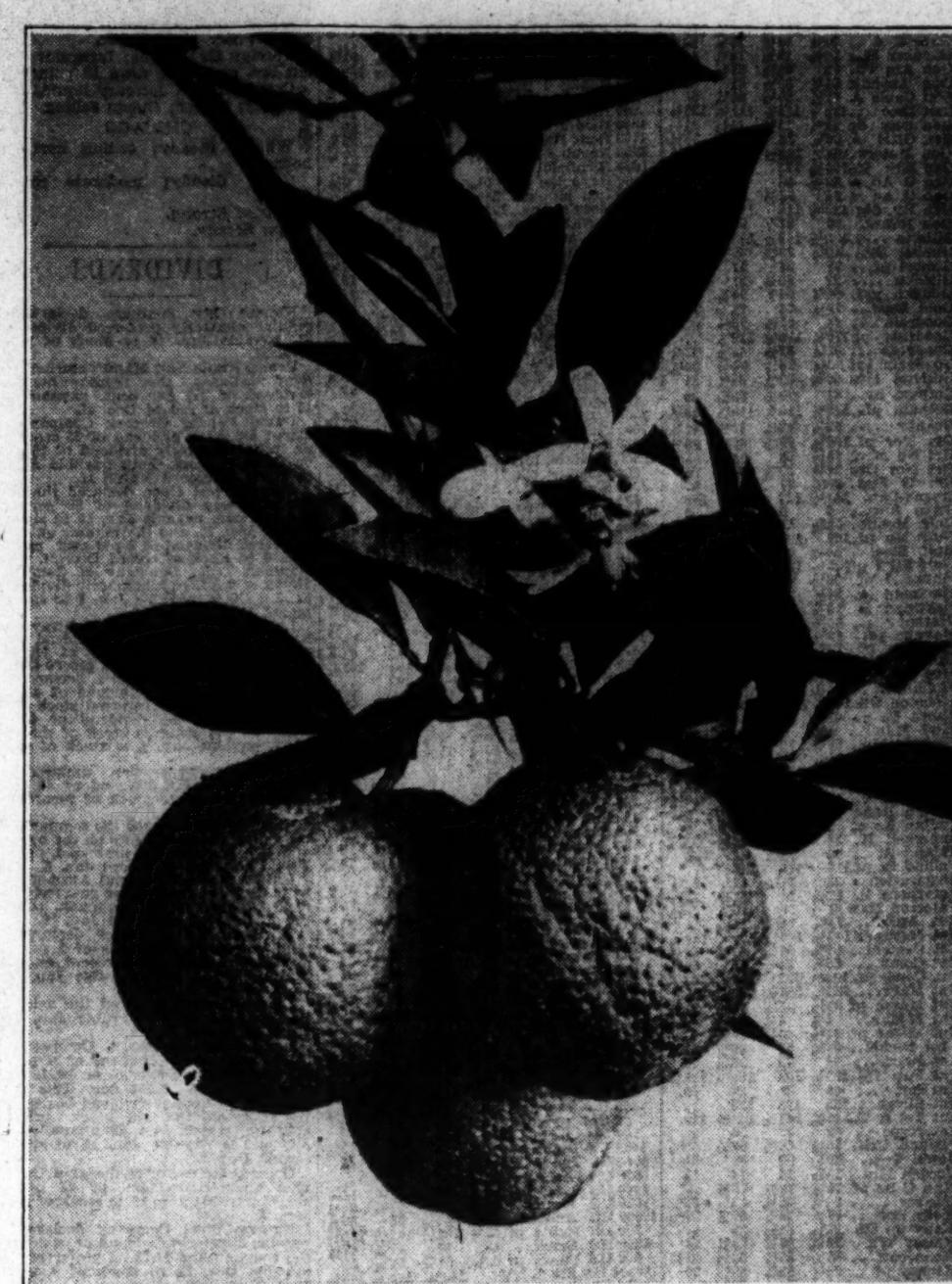
"As long as it's opened this far," she began and stooped to investigate. From behind her, the children stared bravely. She had taken out the contents of the box, and the children had become as silent as the snow falling on the roof. For a moment she did not turn. The three of them stood as they had when the box fell, the oldest, stoically with his feet apart; the middle one started for a moment out of one of her wide smile; and the youngest, absent-mindedly gripping the head of last year's doll. Here was something that required more than the wisdom of a three-year-old to explain. It was the holiday season and someone had sent them an old worn-out coat.

Their mother stood up and shook out the coat. There were rents in it, showing a lining of bright red flannel. The biggest of the little Graykins half opened his mouth. He would have reached for the coat but his father did so first, putting his hands into the sleeves in a hurry, buttoning it up wherever there were buttons, turning up the collar in the back with a vagabondish air, shutting back the front across the room and singing softly while he pretended to draw his right arm over the strings of an imaginary fiddle on his left shoulder.

"Just an old second-hand man, Trading new dreams for old."

The biggest of the little Graykins was sure now. He jumped up and down. He pounded the air with his fist.

"I know, father, I know," he tried



Spray of Orange Tree.

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EDITORIALS

A New Outlook for South Africa

THE relief felt all over South Africa at the news that the flag controversy had been settled has now given way to a feeling of great gratitude and thankfulness. Neither side claims a victory. Both have generously conceded points. But better than a mere solution to a vexed problem is the sense of good will and brotherly love which has been aroused. Never, perhaps, has the political atmosphere of South Africa been so free from animosity. And all are beginning to settle down to study the important problems which confront the country. The racial bickerings of some time back, which tended to become more serious as the controversy waxed stronger, have all disappeared. The country as a whole has readily accepted the solution that has been reached as a workable one, and the suggestion to fly the two flags—the Union Jack and the national flag—for the first time on Union Day, May 31, seems a particularly happy one.

This feeling of gratitude and thankfulness is beginning to find expression in various ways. From the pulpits of churches, from the political platform, have come words of thanks for the peace which has been made, and in some towns special public services have been held at which men of importance in the country have expressed the feelings of the people.

The Minister of Justice, Tielman Roos, in a speech at Johannesburg, said that they had now come to an end of the constitutional strife in an honorable way—honorable to all sections of the community in South Africa. They had secured peace and they had given way on no fundamental issue. They had constitutional freedom and peace in South Africa, and with the help of God they would preserve that peace.

General Smuts, in another part of the country, voiced the same sentiment. The flag settlement, he said, had been described as a compromise, but it was much more than a compromise. There was no beating down or surrendering. There was only the idea of serving South Africa, of keeping its people together. The settlement had already had a marvelous effect. There was friendliness where only a little time ago there was a truculence, and people were again prepared to think from a national point of view instead of from a narrow party standpoint. He was more grateful for this fact than for the settlement itself.

In Maritzburg recently there was held a united service of thanksgiving for peace on the flag question, in the course of which an inspiring address was given by Hugh Bryan, the Superintendent of Education for Natal. In still another part of the country the attempt is being made to bring all parties together and celebrate the achievement of peace in some suitable manner.

These are a few of the many signs of the growth of a new sentiment in the country, and all well-wishers of South Africa will echo the hope that this sentiment will continue to prosper and remain a guiding star in the destinies of the country.

Defending Democratic Ideals

THE colleges and universities of the present have no more eloquent and convincing defender than Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell. And yet, while he insists that these institutions are doing more than ever before to fulfill their obligations, he as unhesitatingly admits that there remain to them still greater opportunities for genuine service to the world. He believes it is the duty of the colleges and universities to turn out citizens fitted to assume the responsibilities of democratic citizenship. It is in this way, he insists, that the people who enjoy the liberties and privileges of constitutional democratic government will answer the challenge which is being cast at their doors by those who have been forced or persuaded to accept less.

And yet he finds that the problem of these higher schools is complicated by the unusual and increasing demands upon them by the youth of America. This demand has made absolutely necessary, he insists, the adherence to a plan, selective in its operation, which excludes many who otherwise might have been welcomed. It is in the exercise of this rule providing for greater selectivity that Dr. Farrand places additional responsibility upon the schools. He finds that other than merely intellectual equipment, so called, must be considered. There must be taken into account the character of the applicant and those other qualities or personal traits which go toward the makeup of a good citizen.

But there is a possibility that some will disagree with Dr. Farrand as he proceeds to what must be admitted to be the logical conclusion reached by his statement of the case and his argument. He claims to have discovered in the movement toward mass production in the colleges, which he seeks to discourage, a tendency to penalize those whom he regards as the more gifted students by setting up standards which the average students can meet. He admits that there is now a movement to afford more opportunity to the exceptional student in the larger institutions. It may be that there will be those who will inquire if it is by this process, through which greater opportunity must be denied to more and more of those who qualify only as average students, and therefore only as average citizens, that the ideals of democracy can be more firmly established and more genuinely advanced and defended.

Might it not be as convincingly argued that there is as great a need that those who are governed, and who retain and cherish the right to choose those who govern, be equipped to choose wisely and well, as that those who serve be possessed of superior knowledge? Those who interpose this pertinent query may confound the defender of the newer theory by citing, section and line, that declaration which recognizes the equality of the governed with those who govern.

There is no desire or disposition, so far as known, to minimize or disregard the serious problems of the colleges and universities. Many of them are not equipped, physically or in personnel, to meet the larger demands made upon

them. But this should not mean that equal opportunity is to be denied to the youth of America to advance itself in education and culture. If the tendency, under present conditions, is toward an intellectual aristocracy, as one might infer from the statements made by Dr. Farrand, then the need is for an about-face which will return both the schools and their patrons to the theoretical level from which both started to diverge.

The Rail Valuation Case

WITH the decision just handed down in the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway recapture of earnings case, the question of railroad valuations advanced a step nearer to the final decision, which the United States Supreme Court will be called upon to hand down shortly on a priority ruling which will expedite the handling of the case. The special federal court in St. Louis which considered the case—admittedly one of the greatest corporation lawsuits in history—left the question of methods to be employed in evaluating the railroads still undecided. It rendered a clear-cut decision in respect to the recapture of earnings of the O'Fallon, but it found no reason to pass upon "the verity of the commission's valuation."

The little railroad in the St. Louis district, a subsidiary of an industry, has been generally accepted as a test case in respect to the validity of the Interstate Commerce Commission's method of determining the value of the railroads. The importance of the case lies in the fact that under Section 15-a of the Transportation Act, 1920, the rate-making section, it is stated that "the commission shall initiate, modify, establish or adjust such rates so that carriers as a whole . . . will, under honest, efficient and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way, structures and equipment, earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be, to a fair return upon the aggregate value of the railroad property of such carriers," etc.

The word "value" thus becomes the focal point in rate-making. At the time the Transportation Act was passed the valuation of railroads, ordered by the LaFollette Valuation Act in 1913, was well under way and is now almost completed. Almost without exception, the railroads have protested against the value assigned to them by the Commerce Commission. The fact not only that rates are to be made to produce earnings based on a certain value, but also that one-half of the net earnings above 6 per cent return on the value of the property must be divided with the Government, makes the question of valuation one of the most fundamental ones before the railroads, the shippers and the legal fraternity today. Upon the final decision, the general question of public utility valuations will also depend.

Value on a basis of the cost of reproduction new is claimed by the railroads to be the only fair method to be employed. The Commerce Commission believes the original cost, plus additions and minus depreciation, to be the correct method. Between these two items, in the case of all the railroads of the United States, is a matter of approximately \$15,000,000.

It is not to be thought that, should the railroads win their case eventually, they would immediately seek to obtain rates which would yield a "fair return" upon the higher value. Such a policy would bring upon them the censure of all who have dealings with railroads. But to preserve their credit, and incidentally to prevent the recapture of their excess earnings, they are making a determined effort to win a decision favorable to the "reproduction cost" theory. The St. Louis court found a way to rule in the O'Fallon case, which upheld the Interstate Commerce Commission to the extent that it was found proper to collect excess earnings from this road, but which avoided a review of the methods employed in arriving at a valuation. It is now for the Supreme Court to say if the railroads are worth approximately \$23,000,000,000, on the Commerce Commission's basis, or nearly \$40,000,000,000, on the basis of reproduction new.

Brotherhood Across the Border

AFTER the Supreme Court of the United States has dealt with the question of the diversion of water through the Chicago drainage canal, from the Great Lakes, judicial settlement satisfactory to Canada will still have to be made through an international court. Since the International Joint Commission came into existence in 1912, it has satisfactorily settled numerous issues between Canada and the United States. In every case, too, the settlement has been made unanimously by the commission, which is composed of three citizens of the United States and three of Canada.

Based on the treaty which James Bryce, then British Ambassador to Washington, negotiated with Elihu Root, United States Secretary of State at that time—it was ratified and proclaimed in 1910—the International Joint Commission could properly be called upon to make the settlement. Article 10 of the treaty makes that question clear, as follows:

Any questions or matters of difference arising between the high contracting parties involving the rights, obligations or interests of the United States, or of the Dominion of Canada, either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants, may be referred for decision to the International Joint Commission by the consent of the two parties. . . .

Under the circumstances, neighborly people on the North American continent may be inclined to wonder why there has been such apparent reluctance to refer the question to the competent international court. America's faith in international law above force is more than lip loyalty. Particularly when it is an issue involving such like-minded people as the dwellers around the shores of the Great Lakes, there should surely be no hesitation.

The King of Afghanistan is pleading for greater Moslem tolerance toward the Hindu. It is in such appeals, backed by sincere effort, that the hope of the East lies.

United States as an illustration of the fact that international conciliation is practical. He emphasized what had been achieved already by the International Joint Commission, and mentioned also the suggestion made by the United States Secretary of State at that time, Charles E. Hughes, in favor of extending the scope of the commission.

Though criticism may have been directed against this commission on certain grounds in the past, every effort should be made by the authorities responsible for the appointments of its members to avoid any reasons for such criticism in the future. The International Joint Commission is much too valuable to the nations directly concerned, and to the cause of international conciliation and judicial settlement in other parts of the world, to be in any way treated lightly. It should be maintained as far above party politics as the Supreme Court; and so far, it should be said, the commission's contribution to international agreement and peace has been substantial and exemplary in every respect.

The Mountain to Muhammad

UNDER present conditions it is a rare event for the average American citizen to hear the proceedings of Congress. He must make a journey, long and expensive in proportion to his distance from Washington. Even in this case—for few can afford to stay through a session—he can hear only what might be called a sample. It is usually impractical, if he is married, for him to bring the whole family. It would be equally impractical, should any considerable proportion of the citizenry attempt to be present at once, to find room for them. But if the people cannot come to Congress, there is now the possibility that Congress can come to the people. It is not surprising that the suggestion has been made to equip Congress with the necessary apparatus to bring these proceedings, so to speak, into the home—or at least into any home that has a receiving set. It is admitted that there are technical difficulties to be overcome, and that congressional procedure would probably have to be changed. But these details, it is argued, could undoubtedly be managed, and the proceedings of Congress would then be audible (static permitting) in every home that had a radio in good working condition.

The suggestion is interesting, but many will feel that it should not be carried out until it has been carefully considered. The citizen who visits the Capitol sees as well as hears Congress at work. His charmed ear hears and his entranced eye beholds the Congressman making a speech. Simultaneously, he is impressed by the spectacle as a whole. A radiocast Congress would require the services of an announcer, who would name and describe the Congressman, and at intervals (for the benefit of late listeners-in) the congressional scene. He would be quick to note and apt to describe small incidents lending color to the ensemble. But he would also necessarily interrupt the business of Congress, for which already there is often a paucity of time.

In so large an electorate there would be danger also of the formation of an informal Radio Party which would bog issues by voting for candidates according to their ability as parlor entertainers.

What is at least equally important is the discrimination against citizens who had no receiving sets, and the possible disturbance of family activities for those who had them. Reverting again to the largeness of the electorate, it is conceivable that many individuals would not care, for any considerable period, to hear the proceedings of Congress, and their impatience with those who kept the radio tuned in during the session might seriously disturb the even balance of the family morale. In such a matter, one must regard facts, and, whereas for some listeners no congressional session could be too long, for others no session could be too short. The possibility must be also considered that in proportion as the experiment proved successful it would tend to disrupt business and defeat the very end of government, which is to provide the majority with opportunity to attend to private affairs in peace and security. Men whose profession demanded their presence elsewhere would be tempted to stay at home and listen to the proceedings of Congress. One has only to begin thinking of such possibilities to see that the idea of radiocasting Congress should not be undertaken in enthusiastic but heedless haste.

Editorial Notes

The controversy over Glencoe has brought to the surface an interesting record which Dickens made of his tour through the pass. Rain came down in torrents and made his journey still more of an adventure . . . "just then, too," he says, "the drag broke, and we were obliged to go on as best we could without it; getting out every now and then and hanging on at the back of the carriage to prevent its rolling down too fast." Times have changed, and with them modes of travel. Yet the gait remains little altered. And it is to make traveling better that the British Ministry of Transport has decided to reconstruct the narrow road that winds its way through the valley.

For sixty years Ferdinand Bouisson has been preaching peace in season and out, under circumstances often when it was by no means easy to be a pacifist (that term being used frequently in the days gone by as a term of reproach, if not contempt). He has just been granted the Nobel Prize for his efforts in the direction of peace! A true case of giving honor where honor is due.

Judging by the circumspection with which some members of Congress move among the various farm relief measures, one might think they suspected even the potato eyes and corn ears were turned toward Washington.

The King of Afghanistan is pleading for greater Moslem tolerance toward the Hindu. It is in such appeals, backed by sincere effort, that the hope of the East lies.

The advent of the new baby Ford has set many people to wondering how long it will be before they need to start looking for a rattle.

Some Trifles of Travel

By WILLIS J. ARBOR

WHILE I was in Paris André Tardieu, journalist and statesman, said to me, "There will not be another war until the generation which witnessed the horrors of the last one has definitely left the world's stage." But a week later the Minister for Foreign Affairs of a central European state said cynically, "If we were not all bankrupt we would be at each other's throats today." And when I repeated both statements to Mussolini he gave unmistakable evidence that he regarded the latter one as correct. For some reason 1935 is set at the danger point by those observers who predict another European war. It is proper to say that they are but few, are mainly politicians, and that the temper of the European peoples is unmistakably pacific.

flints, with sharp edges upward, embedded in cement which wears away leaving the stones protruding like the fangs of the stone age.

Naturally this causes the pedestrian to rivet his eyes on the pathway, and the sidewalk builders have thoughtfully provided aesthetic enjoyment to lessen his pedal pain by arranging the parti-colored stones in arabesques, fretwork and kaleidoscopic designs. Seen from on high a Prague sidewalk looks like a rug done in subdued colors; walked upon, it suggests the ancient test of making an accused man walk barefooted on an upturned harrow.

Two Mussolini fictions are promptly disproved by the most superficial view of the streets of any large Italian city:

1. That begging is done away with. I was suplicated a dozen times in an hour's walk in Rome one Sunday, and the manner of the mendicants was obviously professional.

2. That men dare not gather in groups on the streets lest they be arrested for political conspiracy. It seemed to me that half the male population of Milan and Naples were gathered in groups in the spacious galleries, or arcades, in those cities. If they were not talking politics they had every opportunity to, for the carabinieri and black shirts visible everywhere paid no attention to them.

Indeed, despite the theory that all Italy is at work, I should say that gathering in groups and talking industriously is the favorite outdoor sport.

The luxury shops, which crowd the Ring and overflow into adjacent thoroughfares, seem to be well patronized. There are more than twenty theaters, and two huge opera houses, which are open throughout the year and are filled, although I was told that at the low admission prices few could afford except with the aid of a government subsidy.

I asked the Socialist Mayor of the city, Dr. Seitz,

whether Vienna was really impoverished. "That's a question which sometimes puzzles me," he responded. The facts you cite do show prosperity. Furthermore, we have little unemployment, although wages are, of course, very low. Perhaps the most significant thing is that our sales tax, levied on every transfer of an article, is steadily growing in gross receipts, showing a steady increase in trade. Probably it would be safe to say that many people in Vienna who used to be very rich are now poor, but that the city as a whole is not impoverished."

Learning is much respected in Czechoslovakia, and the evidence of learning presented by possession of a college degree is even more highly esteemed. Even in politics one does not get far without becoming a Ph. D. or being otherwise decorated academically. But I have never before known a country in which the aspiration for scholastic honors was in itself an honor, which the possessor proudly proclaimed. Of course, everyone who is a doctor of anything—philosophy, medicine, divinity, or letters—places the title on his visiting card. But even the candidates for Doctor of Pharmacy informs you of the fact every time he hands you a pasteboard.

♦ ♦ ♦

Several European nations have their Henry Fords. In France the title is held proudly by André Citroën, maker of the very shapely automobile which bears his name. In Czechoslovakia a maker of shoes, one Thomas Bata, emulates our own Henry in mass production and wide distribution of his product. After years of manufacture in a small way he came to the United States to study methods of production and put himself in contact with some of the great American manufacturers. The war rudely interrupted his effort to put the knowledge thus gained into effect, for his factory was given over to government work, but since the establishment of the Czechoslovakian Republic he has built up a prodigious business, buying his raw materials from original sources and shipping his product to all corners of the world—even selling 2000 pairs a week in New York.

Both in his mechanical appliances and his treatment of employees he has borrowed much from Ford. The work in hand is carried on a traveling carrier from one worker to another and all must be done on schedule time. He supplies houses, meals and even maintains a cost-price store for his employees. His neighbors, so far from being aggrieved by this competition with the local small dealer, proceeded to elect him Mayor.

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When one has walked much on the sidewalks of Prague one understands why a shoe manufacturer should be the premier manufacturer of the land. Never were pavements more shrewdly constructed for the destruction of shoe leather and for pedal torture! They are made of small

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